

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE
Large-scale analyses of common and rare variants identify 12 new loci associated with atrial fibrillation

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1. SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Supplementary Table 1. Baseline characteristics GWAS meta-analysis

Enclosed electronic excel file

Supplementary Table 2. Baseline characteristics for the exome chip meta-analysis

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Supplementary Table 3. Detailed description of the genes at novel atrial fibrillation loci

Chromosomal location, Sentinel variant, <i>Gene(s)</i> : Description of the genes at the locus.
<p>GWAS loci</p> <p>1q24, rs72700118, <i>METTL11B/KIFAP3</i>: The most significant variant at 1q24 lies downstream of the closest gene, <i>METTL11B</i>, which encodes an N-terminal mono-methyltransferase that regulates DNA-protein interactions.³ It is an important cell cycle regulator and mediator of DNA repair mechanisms since <i>METTL11B</i> knockout mice either die shortly after birth or display various developmental defects.⁴ Interestingly, it also has been shown that <i>METTL11B</i> might act as a tumor suppressor protein in breast cancer.⁵ <i>METTL11B</i> is highly expressed in right atrial and left ventricular tissue in GTEx. Analyses revealed that <i>METTL11B</i> may potentially interact with the atrial specific myosin light chain gene (<i>MYL4</i>) that has been linked to atrial fibrillation.^{6,7}</p> <p>The locus also includes the gene <i>KIFAP3</i>, for which there also was a significant eQTL in the CCAF human atrial samples (Supplementary Table S17 and S19). <i>KIFAP3</i> encodes the kinesin associated protein 3, which regulates small G proteins by stimulating GDP/GTP exchange reactions or inhibiting their membrane interactions.⁸ The gene is expressed in right atrial and left ventricular human tissue samples in the GTEx database. It is thought that this protein serves as a linker between human chromosome-associated polypeptide (HCAP) and KIF3A/B, a kinesin superfamily protein in the nucleus, and that this motor complex mediates binding to motor proteins enabling mainly anterograde transport of vesicles along microtubules.^{9,10} <i>KIFAP3</i> variants have previously been associated with increased survival in sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and a combined phenotype of obesity and endometriosis in GWAS.^{11,12} Reduced expression of <i>KIFAP3</i> has been demonstrated in clear cell renal carcinomas and was correlated with tumor aggressiveness and poorer patient outcomes,¹³ whereas overexpression of the gene has been shown in breast cancer tumors.¹⁴ In addition, <i>KIFAP3</i> has been shown to be involved in control of female puberty onset.¹⁵ No relation to cardiac phenotypes have been noted for <i>KIFAP3</i> so far.</p>
<p>2p13, rs3771537, <i>ANXA4/GMCL1</i>: At 2p13, the most significant variant was intronic to <i>ANXA4</i>, whereas there were significant eQTLs for <i>ANXA4</i>, <i>GMCL1</i>, <i>PCYOX1</i>, and <i>SNRNP27</i> in GTEx left ventricle and skeletal muscle tissue (Supplementary Table S17-S18). <i>ANXA4</i> encodes Annexin 4, which is a Ca²⁺ and phospholipid binding protein that modulates membrane permeability, growth, apoptosis.¹⁶ It has been demonstrated to be overexpressed in various cancers like lung cancer, colorectal cancer or prostate cancer where it enhances tumor invasion and chemotherapy resistance.¹⁷ It has further been shown that <i>ANXA4</i> is involved in β-adrenergic signaling since <i>Anxa4</i>^{-/-} mice show increased cellular cAMP levels and enhanced left ventricle contraction force upon adrenergic stimulation, whereas calcium stimulation in the left atrium lead to increased contraction force relative to wildtype mice.¹⁸ Moreover, annexin 4 has been shown to bind to adenylyl cyclase type 5; thus, it has been suggested that annexin 4 directly modulates the β-adrenoceptor cAMP-dependent signal transduction pathway by inhibiting adenylyl cyclase 5.¹⁸ In line with this hypothesis, <i>ANXA4</i> has been shown to be upregulated in human failing hearts.¹⁹</p> <p><i>GMCL1</i>, which encodes Germ Cell-Less protein 1, is predominantly expressed in the testis, where it is</p>

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involved in spermatogenesis.^{20,21} It has been demonstrated to regulate chromatin in germ cells by interacting with GAGE121²² and might also have a role in oncogenesis since it is expressed in various cancers like B cell lymphoma.²³ A direct link to cardiac physiology or disease; however, is currently missing.

2p14, rs2540949, CEP68: The most significant variant at 2p14 was intronic to *CEP68*, which encodes the centrosomal protein 68 that is important for the cell cycle by regulating centrosome cohesion.²⁴ There were significant eQTLs for *CEP68* in both the CCAF human atrial samples (**Supplementary Table S17 and 19**) and GTEx atrial, left ventricle, and skeletal muscle tissue (**Supplementary Table S17-S18**). At the onset of mitosis *CEP68* dissociates from the centrosomes allowing the centrosomes to separate.²⁵ Variants in *CEP68* has been associated with aspirin-induced asthma²⁶ and acute urticaria/angioedema induced by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.²⁷

2q31, rs2288327, TTN/TTN-AS1: At 2q31 we identified six significant coding variants in the A-band and M-line of titin, which all were predicted to be benign by PolyPhen and SIFT. The *TTN* gene spans 363 exons and the encoded protein stretches through half the length of a sarcomere.²⁸ Titin ensures sarcomere integrity and elasticity, and binds actin and myosin, which are crucial players in the contractile machinery in striated muscle.^{29,30} Truncating mutations in titin have been shown to be the most important cause of dilated cardiomyopathy;³¹⁻³⁵ however, the gene displays considerable variation, making interpretation of mutational findings challenging.³⁶ Titin has been associated with the QT-interval in previous GWAS,^{37,38} but the lead variant in our study (rs2288327) was not in LD with the QT-associated *TTN* variant (rs7561149, $r^2=0.004$).

5q22, rs337711, KCNN2: The variant at 5q22 is located in an intron of the gene *KCNN2* that encodes the small-conductance calcium-activated potassium channel, subfamily N, member 2 or SK2 channel. There was a significant eQTL for *KCNN2* itself in the CCAF human atrial tissue samples (**Supplementary Table S19**). This ion channel is predominantly expressed in the atria³⁹ and is involved in electrical remodeling resulting in atrial fibrillation.^{39,40} In chronic atrial fibrillation, SK2 expression is reduced leading to significant changes in action potential duration (APD), a finding that has been confirmed in knockout mice. Furthermore, SK2 channels have been demonstrated to be involved in ventricular repolarization and also development of ventricular arrhythmias, especially in failing hearts where SK2 channels are upregulated both in patients and animal models.⁴¹⁻⁴⁵ Functional analysis revealed that the activation and modulation of SK2 channels is dependent on Ryr2-mediated calcium release⁴⁶ and that amiodarone can inhibit SK2 channels in a time- and voltage-independent but calcium-dependent mechanism, partly explaining its antiarrhythmic effects in failing hearts.⁴⁷ Additionally, genome-wide association studies have identified *KCNN2* as a susceptibility gene for coronary aneurysms in Kawasaki disease.^{48,49} SK2 channels have also been shown to be involved in ischemia-induced neuronal cell death,^{50,51} neuronal plasticity and learning,⁵²⁻⁵⁵ drug addiction,^{56,57} regulation of sleep duration,⁵⁸ and maintenance of the ionic milieu of the inner ear fluid.⁵⁹ They may be therapeutic targets for Parkinson's disease, since activation of SK2 channels provides protective effects in human dopaminergic neurons.⁶⁰

5q31, rs2967791, PKD2L2/KLHL3/WNT8A/FAM13B: *PKD2L2* encodes the polycystic kidney disease 2-like 2 protein that belongs to the transient receptor potential (TRP) superfamily and is highly expressed in human brain, kidney, and testis.^{61,62} In rodents, it is also expressed in the heart and has been demonstrated to be involved in calcium homeostasis, proliferation, and apoptosis.⁶¹⁻⁶³

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KLHL3 encodes the gene Kelch Like Family Member 3 that is part of the E3 ubiquitin ligase complex regulating the sodium/chloride cotransporter (NCC), the epithelial sodium channel (ENaC), and the renal outer medullary potassium channel (ROMK) in the kidney.^{64,65} It is an important regulator of the electrolyte homeostasis and therefore the blood pressure.^{66,67} Genetic variants of *KLHL3* have been described to cause familial hyperkaliemic hypertension.^{65,68,69}

WNT8A is a member of the WNT/beta catenin-signaling network that plays an essential role in development and carcinogenesis.⁷⁰ *WNT8A* has been demonstrated to regulate body axis extension⁷¹ and neuroectodermal posteriorization.⁷² *WNT8A* polymorphisms have been shown to be associated with Hirschsprung's disease and its expression is upregulated in stenotic colon segments in patients.⁷³ Interestingly, *in vitro* overexpression of WNT8 results in impaired calcium handling⁷⁴ and might therefore also be involved in atrial fibrillation pathophysiology.

For the 5q31 locus, we identified an eQTL for the gene *FAM13B* in eQTL enrichment analysis (**Supplemental table S17**). *FAM13B* (syn. *C5ORF5*) consists of 23 exons spanning over 27 kb; the transcript is 5.47 kb and encodes a protein of 915 amino acids.⁷⁵ It contains a putative rhoGAP domain at the N-terminus and two bipartite nuclear localization signals and is predominantly expressed in brain and male reproductive tissue⁷⁶ (Human Protein Atlas available from www.proteinatlas.org). So far, *FAM13B* has not been reported in a cardiovascular context.

8p22, rs7508, *ASAH1/PCM1*: At 8p22, the lead atrial fibrillation risk variant was associated with decreased expression of *ASAH1* (rs7508; $P = 5.1 \times 10^{-3}$) in CCAF human atrial samples and increased expression of *PCM1* (rs7508; $P = 9.6 \times 10^{-14}$) in both the CCAF samples (**Supplementary Table S17 and S19**) and GTEx left ventricle and skeletal muscle tissue (**Supplementary Table S17-S18**). *ASAH1* encodes the acid ceramidase 1 that is involved in lipid metabolism by degradation of ceramide into sphingosine and free fatty acids within lysosomes.^{77,78} Overexpression of ceramidase has been reported in several cancer cell types,⁷⁹⁻⁸¹ resulting in increased proliferation⁸² and invasiveness,^{83,84} predominantly in prostate cancer, which in turn has led to studies showing promising results of ceramidase inhibitors as new cancer therapeutics.^{85,86} Ceramidase has also been implicated in Farber's disease (lipogranulomatosis),^{87,88} spinal muscular atrophy with myoclonic epilepsy,⁸⁹ and Alzheimer's disease.⁹⁰ *ASAH1* is highly expressed in the heart.⁹¹ Accumulation of ceramide has been shown to result in oxidative stress, electron transport chain dysfunction, and cardiomyocyte apoptosis in rats.^{92,93}

PCM1 encoding pericentriolar material 1, has been demonstrated to be an integral component of centriolar satellites in ciliogenesis.⁹⁴ It has also been shown to be involved in neurogenesis,⁹⁵ the centrosomal actin network,⁹⁶ hematological neoplasms,⁹⁷ and associated with schizophrenia.⁹⁸

10q24, rs35176054, *SH3PXD2A*: The variant at 10q24 is located intronic to the gene *SH3PXD2A* that encodes the SH3 and PX domain-containing protein 2A or Adapter protein TKS5 that plays an essential role in various malignancies. It interacts with Src tyrosine kinase to promote tumor growth and the formation of invadopodia resulting in degradation of extracellular matrix and invasion of cancer cells into surrounding tissue in breast, ovarian, colon, lung, prostate cancer, melanoma, and glioma.⁹⁹⁻¹⁰³ Its expression level has been demonstrated to be negatively correlated with tumor size and patient survival in ovarian cancer.^{104,105} However, it is also involved in normal embryonic development by regulating neural crest migration^{106,107} and in macrophage or microglia physiology.^{108,109}

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11q24, rs75190942, *KCNJ5*: The genetic variant rs75190942 is located at 11q24 within the gene *KCNJ5*, that encodes the G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 4 (Kir3.4/GIRK4). There was a significant eQTL for *KCNJ5* itself in CCAF human atrial tissue samples (**Supplementary Table S17 and S19**) and in GTEx left ventricle tissue (**Supplementary Table S17-S18**). GIRK4 is known to form heteromeres with Kir3.1/GIRK1/*KCNJ3*, constituting the $I_{K_{ACh}}$ channel complex, which contributes to the regulation of the membrane potential in the sinoatrial node and atria – making it a therapeutic target for atrial fibrillation. This ion channel has been shown to regulate pacemaker activity and recovery of resting heart rate after sympathetic stimulation.¹¹⁰ GIRK4 inactivation can also rescue arrhythmias that are induced by genetic silencing of funny currents.¹¹¹ Furthermore, it determines inducibility, dynamics and termination of atrial fibrillation by regulating action potential duration.¹¹² Additionally, genetic polymorphisms in *KCNJ5* are associated with early-onset lone atrial fibrillation,¹¹³ whereas mutations in this gene have been shown to cause long QT syndrome.¹¹⁴ GIRK4 is also expressed in the ventricles and contributes to ventricular repolarization¹¹⁵ and has been shown to be significantly downregulated in patients with dilated cardiomyopathy.¹¹⁶ Furthermore, mutations in *KCNJ5* can cause Andersen-Tawil syndrome,¹¹⁷ primary aldosteronism¹¹⁸ and has been detected in adrenal tumors.¹¹⁹ Also, *KCNJ5* is associated with Tourette Syndrome and Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder.¹²⁰

ExWAS loci

3p22, rs6800541, *SCN10A*: The variant rs6800541 is located intronic to *SCN10A*, the gene that encodes the sodium channel Nav1.8. It is highly expressed in primary sensory neurons and dorsal root ganglion neurons and has been linked to nociception, painful neuropathy, and multiple sclerosis.¹²¹ Recently, it has been shown that Nav1.8 is also expressed in the heart where it contributes to the late sodium current.^{122,123} Genome-wide association studies demonstrated genetic variants in *SCN10A* as risk loci for quantitative ECG traits like PR interval,^{124–128} and QRS duration,^{126,129,130} as well as for atrial fibrillation^{124,126,130,131} and Brugada Syndrome.¹³² Also, mutations in *SCN10A* has been shown to be responsible for a large fraction of cases of Brugada Syndrome.¹³³ Data suggest that *SCN10A* affects cardiac conduction either directly through cardiomyocytes, indirectly through intracardiac neurons, or by modulation of *SCN5A* expression.^{134,135}

12p12, rs11047543, *SOX5*: The most significant SNP at 12p12 is located downstream of the *SOX5* gene. *SOX5* is a transcription factor that has been shown to be involved in limb development,¹³⁶ chondrogenesis,¹³⁷ brain development,¹³⁸ and lung development.¹³⁹ Our current study confirmed previous genome-wide association studies that showed a significant association between *SOX5* and early-onset atrial fibrillation.^{124,140} Furthermore, *SOX5* has been demonstrated to be significantly associated with PR-interval,¹²⁴ left ventricular mass,¹⁴¹ resting heart rate,¹⁴² osteoporosis,¹⁴³ systemic sclerosis,¹⁴⁴ AIDS,¹⁴⁵ chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,¹³⁹ and non-obstructive azoospermia.¹⁴⁶ Additionally, it is involved in the development of lung cancer,¹⁴⁷ hepatocellular carcinoma,¹⁴⁸ follicular lymphoma,¹⁴⁹ and melanoma.¹⁶³

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Locus identified in both GWAS and EWAS:

6q22, rs4946333 (GWAS), rs89107 (EWAS), *SLC35F1/PLN*: At 6q22 we identified a locus including the phospholamban gene (*PLN*), *SLC35F1*, and *CEP85L*. Phospholamban regulates cardiac contractility and relaxation through inhibiting the cardiac muscle sarcoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase SERCA.¹⁶⁴ Mutations in this gene has been associated with hypertrophic^{165,166} and dilated cardiomyopathy.^{167,168}

SLC35F1 encodes a member of the solute carrier family 35. *SLC35F1* knockout mice display reduced levels of hemoglobin and lactate dehydrogenase but do not show any further phenotype. Previous GWAS have associated the locus surrounding *SLC35F1/PLN/CEP85L* with resting heart rate,^{6,15} QT-interval,^{12,14} and left ventricle internal diastolic diameter.¹¹ One of the variants associated with heart rate by den Hoed et al. also associated with atrial fibrillation in secondary analyses.⁶

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Supplementary Table 4. Results from Asian ancestry SKAT gene based test

Gene	Chr	CMAF	N variants	P-value
<i>Filter: Variants predicted to be damaging</i>				
SH3PXD2A	10q24	0.4	6	4.77x10 ⁻¹¹
<i>Filter: Nonsynonymous and splice site variants</i>				
SH3PXD2A	10q24	0.4	11	4.21x10 ⁻¹¹

Chr, chromosome; CMAF, cumulative minor allele frequency per gene.

Supplementary Table 5. Single variant association results for the variants that were analyzed in the two significant gene-based tests for SH3PDX2A in the Asian ancestry group.

rsID	Risk/ref allele	Amino acid substitution**	RAF, %	OR	95% CI	P-value
rs149867987	A/G	p.His110Tyr	0.01	16.72	2.23-125.31	0.006
rs200938753*	G/A	p.Arg761Cys	99.89	1.45	0.74-2.84	0.27
rs202011870*	C/A	p.Leu396Arg	0.18	4.68	2.97-7.39	3.30E-11
rs201065560*	A/G	p.Arg1031Cys	0.02	2.03	0.55-7.47	0.29
rs74661743*	G/A	p.Arg1003Cys	99.93	1.02	0.42-2.47	0.97
rs79061932	G/A	p.Arg994Cys	99.99	1.13	0.07-18.44	0.93
rs201439736	C/T	p.Ala886Thr	99.97	1.44	0.46-4.52	0.54
rs201054626*	T/C	p.Arg302Gln	0.01	4.85	0.83-28.47	0.08
rs143819462	T/C	p.Arg269Gln	0.01	2.34	0.39-13.93	0.35
rs147297499	T/C	p.Asp231Asn	0.005	13.31	0.67-264.24	0.09
rs143409187*	T/C	p.Arg102Gln	0.007	2.85	0.15-55.03	0.49

The gene-based test was significant for the subset of nonsynonymous and splice site variants, which included all listed variants, and the subset of nonsynonymous possibly damaging variants, which included 6 of the listed variants (*). **NCBI Reference sequence accession and version number NP_055446.2. RAF, risk allele frequency; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.

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Supplementary Table 6. Results from ancestry-specific GWAS meta-analyses

	rsID	Chr	Gene	Location relative to gene	Risk/ref allele	RAF, %	OR	95% CI	P-value
<i>15,993 cases, 113,719 referents</i>									
Novel associations									
EUR	rs10800507	1q24	<i>METTL11B/KIFAP3</i>	Intergenic	C/G	51	1.09	1.06-1.12	1.87x10 ⁻¹¹
	rs62133983	2p13	ANXA4/GMCL1	Intronic	G/T	52	1.09	1.06-1.12	1.36x10 ⁻¹⁰
	rs2723064	2p14	<i>CEP68</i>	Intergenic	T/C	61	1.09	1.06-1.12	1.88x10 ⁻¹⁰
	rs6864727	5q31	PKD2L2/WNT8A/FAM13B	Intronic	C/T	31	1.08	1.05-1.11	1.12x10 ⁻⁸
	rs281868	6q22	SLC35F1/PLN	Intronic	G/A	50	1.08	1.05-1.10	1.03x10 ⁻⁸
	rs7508	8p22	ASAH1/PCM1	3'UTR	A/G	73	1.10	1.06-1.13	6.34x10 ⁻¹⁰
	rs35176054	10q24	SH3PXD2A	Intronic	A/T	13	1.14	1.10-1.18	1.75x10 ⁻¹¹
	rs75190942	11q24	KCNJ5	Intronic	A/C	8	1.18	1.11-1.25	2.82x10 ⁻⁸
	rs2921421	15q21	<i>CGNL1</i>	Intergenic	G/C	3	1.72	1.42-2.09	3.29x10 ⁻⁸
	Previously known associations								
	rs11264280	1q21	<i>KCNN3</i>	Intergenic	T/C	32	1.13	1.10-1.16	2.77x10 ⁻¹⁷
	rs651386	1q24	<i>PRRX1</i>	Intergenic	A/T	57	1.11	1.08-1.14	6.23x10 ⁻¹⁵
	rs2129977	4q25	<i>PITX2</i>	Intergenic	A/G	22	1.45	1.41-1.49	7.25x10 ⁻¹³⁶
	rs12664873	6q22	<i>GJA1</i>	Intergenic	T/G	69	1.08	1.05-1.12	1.80x10 ⁻⁸
	rs11773845	7q31	CAV1/2	Intronic	A/C	60	1.10	1.07-1.13	3.35x10 ⁻¹³
	rs7026071	9q22	C9orf3	Intronic	T/C	41	1.09	1.07-1.12	2.86x10 ⁻¹¹
	rs10824026	10q22	<i>SYNPO2L</i>	Intergenic	A/G	84	1.13	1.09-1.17	8.29x10 ⁻¹¹
	rs11598047	10q24	NEURL1	Intronic	G/A	17	1.18	1.14-1.22	3.16x10 ⁻²¹
	rs883079	12q24	TBX5	3'UTR	T/C	72	1.11	1.08-1.15	1.31x10 ⁻¹³
	rs7183206	15q24	<i>HCN4</i>	Intergenic	A/G	15	1.13	1.09-1.18	7.70x10 ⁻¹²
	rs2106261	16q22	ZFHX3	Intronic	T/C	18	1.19	1.15-1.23	4.01x10 ⁻²⁴
<i>641 cases, 4956 referents</i>									
AA	rs6843082	4q25	<i>PITX2</i>	Intergenic	G/A	30	1.40	1.24-1.58	4.31x10 ⁻⁸
<i>837 cases, 2456 referents</i>									
Novel association									
AS	rs7138621	12q15	<i>CPSF6</i>	Intergenic	G/C	95	7.92	4.26-14.73	6.48x10 ⁻¹¹
Previously known association									
	rs2723334	4q25	<i>PITX2</i>	Intergenic	T/C	70	1.94	1.68-2.25	8.46x10 ⁻¹⁹

The most significant variant at each genetic locus associated with atrial fibrillation is listed. Gene names in bold font indicate that the variant is located within the gene, whereas additional gene names indicate eQTL gene or gene strongly suspected to be causal due to the function of the encoded protein. For intergenic variants, the closest gene(s) are listed. Chr, chromosome; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds

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ratio; EUR, European ancestry; AA, African American ancestry; AS, Asian ancestry; RAF, risk allele frequency.

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Supplementary Table 7. Results from European and Asian ancestry ExWAS meta-analysis

rsID	Chr	Gene	Location relative to gene	Risk/ref allele	RAF, %	OR	95% CI	P-value	
<i>13,496 cases, 96,273 referents</i>									
Novel associations									
rs6800541	3p22	SCN10A	Intronic	T/C	60	1.08	1.05-1.12	8.75x10 ⁻⁷	
rs89107	6q22	SLC35F1/PLN	Intronic	G/A	50	1.09	1.06-1.13	2.71x10 ⁻⁷	
rs11047543	12p12	SOX5	Intergenic	G/A	85	1.13	1.08-1.18	4.65x10 ⁻⁷	
EUR	Previously known associations								
rs13376333	1q21	KCNN3	Intronic	T/C	31	1.14	1.10-1.17	1.58x10 ⁻¹³	
rs2200733	4q25	PITX2	Intergenic	T/C	12	1.60	1.52-1.67	9.95x10 ⁻⁹⁰	
rs3807989	7q31	CAV1	Intronic	G/A	59	1.09	1.06-1.13	2.93x10 ⁻⁸	
rs60632610	10q22	SYNPO2L	Exonic; nonsyn	C/T	85	1.13	1.08-1.18	2.53x10 ⁻⁸	
rs2106261	16q22	ZFH3	Intronic	A/G	17	1.21	1.16-1.26	3.37x10 ⁻¹⁸	
<i>8180 cases, 28,612 referents</i>									
Novel associations									
AS	rs55952639	2p14	CEP68	Exonic; syn	T/C	76	1.13	1.07-1.18	1.29x10 ⁻⁶
	rs11047543	12p12	SOX5	Intergenic	G/A	88	1.18	1.10-1.26	1.16x10 ⁻⁶
Previously known associations									
	rs17042171	4q25	PITX2	Intergenic	A/C	48	1.69	1.62-1.76	4.04x10 ⁻¹³⁷

The most significant variant at each genetic locus associated with atrial fibrillation is listed. Gene names in bold font indicate that the variant is located within the gene, whereas additional gene names indicate eQTL gene or gene strongly suspected to be causal due to the function of the encoded protein. For intergenic variants the closest gene(s) are listed. Chr, chromosome; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; EUR, European ancestry; AA, African American ancestry; AS, Asian ancestry; nonsyn, nonsynonymous; syn, synonymous; RAF, risk allele frequency

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Supplementary Table 8. Results from European incident atrial fibrillation GWAS meta-analysis

rsID	Chr	Gene	Location relative to gene	Risk/ref allele	RAF, %	OR	95% CI	P-value
rs11264280	1q21	<i>KCNN3</i>	Intergenic	T/C	32	1.12	1.08-1.16	3.57x10 ⁻⁹
rs6843082	4q25	<i>PITX2</i>	Intergenic	G/A	21	1.38	1.33-1.44	8.21x10 ⁻⁵⁷
rs7394190	10q22	<i>SYNPO2L</i>	Intergenic	G/A	84	1.15	1.09-1.21	3.09x10 ⁻⁸
rs60848348	10q24	<i>NEURL1</i>	Intronic	T/C	20	1.13	1.09-1.18	1.69x10 ⁻⁸
rs4499262	16q22	<i>ZFH3</i>	Intronic	A/C	17	1.14	1.09-1.19	4.01x10 ⁻⁸

The most significant variant at each genetic locus associated with atrial fibrillation is listed. Gene names in bold font indicate that the variant is located within the gene. Chr, chromosome; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; RAF, risk allele frequency

Supplementary Table 9. Results from European prevalent atrial fibrillation GWAS meta-analysis

rsID	Chr	Gene	Location relative to gene	Risk/ref allele	RAF, %	OR	95% CI	P-value
Novel associations								
rs72700118	1q24	<i>METTL11B/KIFAP3</i>	Intergenic	A/C	11	1.24	1.17-1.31	9.93x10 ⁻¹³
rs6546550	2p13	<i>ANXA4/GMCL1</i>	Intronic	C/G	54	1.12	1.08-1.16	1.36x10 ⁻⁸
rs1454934	12p11	<i>PKP2</i>	Intronic	T/C	16	1.16	1.1-1.22	4.18x10 ⁻⁸
Previously known associations								
rs36004974	1q21	<i>KCNN3</i>	Intronic	G/A	32	1.14	1.1-1.19	4.36x10 ⁻¹⁰
rs577676	1q24	<i>PRRX1</i>	Intergenic	C/T	55	1.15	1.1-1.19	2.77x10 ⁻¹²
rs61303432	4q25	<i>PITX2</i>	Intergenic	T/C	14	1.71	1.62-1.8	6.66x10 ⁻⁹²
rs2109514	7q31	<i>CAV1/2</i>	Intergenic	A/G	51	1.15	1.11-1.19	6.73x10 ⁻¹³
rs11598047	10q24	<i>NEURL1</i>	Intronic	G/A	17	1.24	1.18-1.31	4.34x10 ⁻¹⁶
rs2106261	16q22	<i>ZFH3</i>	Intronic	T/C	18	1.25	1.19-1.31	9.68x10 ⁻²⁰

The most significant variant at each genetic locus associated with atrial fibrillation is listed. Gene names in bold font indicate that the variant is located within the gene. Chr, chromosome; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; RAF, risk allele frequency

Supplementary Note - **Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation**

Supplementary Table 10. Comparison of results for common variant loci between the AFGen Consortium combined ancestry analysis and the Biobank Japan study.

Enclosed electronic excel file

Supplementary Table 11. Replication of the common variant loci identified in the AFGen Consortium combined ancestry analysis and the UK Biobank study.

Enclosed electronic excel file

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Supplementary Table 12. Approximate and joint conditional analysis in European ancestry GWAS meta-analysis identify 20 independent genetic loci associated with atrial fibrillation

rsID	Chr	Gene	Location relative to gene	P-value
rs11264280	1	<i>KCNN3</i>	Intergenic	2.77x10 ⁻¹⁷
rs10800507	1	<i>METTL11B</i>	Intergenic	1.87x10 ⁻¹¹
rs651386	1	<i>PRRX1</i>	Intergenic	6.23x10 ⁻¹⁵
rs2723065	2	<i>CEP68</i>	Intergenic	1.91x10 ⁻¹⁰
rs62133983	2	<i>ANXA4</i>	Intronic	1.36x10 ⁻¹⁰
rs2129977*	4	<i>PITX2</i>	Intergenic	7.25x10 ⁻¹³⁶
rs6864727	5	<i>PKD2L2</i>	Intronic	1.12x10 ⁻⁸
rs281868	6	<i>SLC35F1</i>	Intronic	1.03x10 ⁻⁸
rs7773091	6	<i>GJA1</i>	Intergenic	2.02x10 ⁻⁸
rs11773845	7	<i>CAV1</i>	Intronic	3.35x10 ⁻¹³
rs7508	8	<i>ASAH1</i>	3'UTR	6.34x10 ⁻¹⁰
rs7026071	9	<i>C9orf3</i>	Intronic	2.86x10 ⁻¹¹
rs11598047	10	<i>NEURL1</i>	Intronic	3.16x10 ⁻²¹
rs35176054	10	<i>SH3PXD2A</i>	Intronic	1.75x10 ⁻¹¹
rs10824026	10	<i>SYNPO2L</i>	Intergenic	8.29x10 ⁻¹¹
rs75190942	11	<i>KCNJ5</i>	Intronic	2.82x10 ⁻⁸
rs883079	12	<i>TBX5</i>	3'UTR	1.31x10 ⁻¹³
rs2921421	15	<i>CGNL1</i>	Intergenic	3.29x10 ⁻⁸
rs8040533	15	<i>HCN4</i>	Intergenic	3.09x10 ⁻¹¹
rs2106261	16	<i>ZFHX3</i>	Intronic	4.01x10 ⁻²⁴

Chr, chromosome; UTR, untranslated region. Bold font indicates that the variant lies within the gene.

*The 4q25/*PITX2* region was not analyzed because the complexity of this association signal is not accurately evaluated with the GCTA method (**Online Methods**).

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Supplementary Table 13. Overlap with atrial fibrillation risk factor GWAS loci

rsID	Chr	Closest gene*	rsID GWAS Catalog	LD	GWAS P-Value	HR	PR-S	PR-I	QRS	QT	Echo LVIDD	Stroke
ALL ANCESTRIES												
rs6843082	4	<i>PITX2</i> (dist=154788); <i>C4orf32</i> (dist=1348486)	rs6843082	1	3.41x10 ⁻¹⁵⁵							3
rs6843082	4	<i>PITX2</i> (dist=154788); <i>C4orf32</i> (dist=1348486)	rs12646447	0.51	1.12x10 ⁻¹⁴⁸							4
rs6843082	4	<i>PITX2</i> (dist=154788); <i>C4orf32</i> (dist=1348486)	rs2200733	0.51	2.32x10 ⁻¹⁵⁰							5
rs2967791	5	<i>KLHL3/WNT8A</i>	rs7722600	0.15	1.25x10 ⁻⁶	6						
rs4946333	6	<i>SLC35F1/PLN</i>	rs457162	<0.10	0.0686					7		
rs4946333	6	<i>SLC35F1/PLN</i>	rs11752626	0.43	0.0001					8		
rs4946333	6	<i>SLC35F1/PLN</i>	rs11970286	0.48	3.29x10 ⁻⁵					9,10		
rs4946333	6	<i>SLC35F1/PLN</i>	rs12210810	<0.10	0.001					10		
rs4946333	6	<i>SLC35F1/PLN</i>	rs12210733	<0.10	0.001					7		
rs4946333	6	<i>SLC35F1/PLN</i>	rs89107	0.99	4.03x10 ⁻⁹						11	
rs4946333	6	<i>SLC35F1/PLN</i>	rs3902035	<0.10	0.002					7		
rs4946333	6	<i>SLC35F1/PLN</i>	rs11756438	0.29	0.0008					12		
rs4946333	6	<i>SLC35F1/PLN</i>	rs6906287	0.38	5.84x10 ⁻⁵				13			
rs4946333	6	<i>SLC35F1/PLN</i>	rs11153730	0.45	2.01x10 ⁻⁵	6				7,14		
rs4946333	6	<i>SLC35F1/PLN</i>	rs281868	1	2.12x10 ⁻⁹	15						
rs1997572	7	<i>CAV1</i>	rs3807989	0.93	1.47x10 ⁻¹⁴		16	9,17,18	9			
rs1997572	7	<i>CAV1</i>	rs11773845	0.94	7.53x10 ⁻¹⁵			19,20				
rs1997572	7	<i>CAV1</i>	rs9920	0.15	0.0005					7		
rs883079	12	<i>TBX5</i>	rs883079	1	1.80x10 ⁻¹⁵					21		
rs883079	12	<i>TBX5</i>	rs7312625	0.90	1.03x10 ⁻¹⁴			22				
rs883079	12	<i>TBX5</i>	rs1895585	0.83	1.25x10 ⁻¹⁴			19				
rs883079	12	<i>TBX5</i>	rs7135659	0.88	9.59x10 ⁻¹⁵			20				
rs883079	12	<i>TBX5</i>	rs3825214	0.59	1.82x10 ⁻¹⁰			9	9	9		
rs74022964	15	<i>HCN4</i> (dist=15659); <i>C15orf60</i> (dist=58235)	rs4489968	0.77	4.59x10 ⁻¹¹	6						
rs2106261	16	<i>ZFX3</i>	rs879324	0.91	1.13x10 ⁻²⁵							3

Table showing overlap of genetic associations between cardiac phenotypes, identified through interrogation of the NHGRI-EBI GWAS catalog.² Numbers in superscript in the phenotype columns indicate references to the literature. Chr, chromosome; LD, linkage disequilibrium r^2 with lead SNP; HR, heart rate; PR-S, PR-segment; PR-I, PR-interval; LVIDD, Left Ventricle Internal Diastolic Diameter. *For intronic variants, the gene the variant is located within is listed; for intergenic variants, the closest genes upstream and downstream are listed.

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Supplementary Table 14. Association between novel atrial fibrillation loci and stroke subtypes in the Neuro-CHARGE Stroke Consortium

rsID	Gene*	Risk/ref allele	All stroke		Ischemic stroke		Cardioembolic stroke	
			OR	P-value	OR	P-value	OR	P-value
rs72700118	<i>METTL11B</i>	A/C	1.01	0.70	1.02	0.61	1.09	0.38
rs3771537	<i>ANXA4</i> / <i>GMCL1</i>	A/C	1.00	0.85	0.99	0.75	0.99	0.88
rs2540949	<i>CEP68</i>	A/T	1.04	0.12	1.05	0.09	1.14	0.02
rs2288327	<i>TTN</i> / <i>TTN-AS1</i>	G/A	1.05	0.08	1.08	0.02	1.22	0.01
rs337711	<i>KCNN2</i>	T/C	0.97	0.16	0.96	0.18	0.97	0.63
rs2967791	<i>KLHL3</i> / <i>WNT8A</i> / <i>FAM13B</i>	T/C	1.03	0.14	1.04	0.10	1.11	0.05
rs4946333	<i>SLC35F1</i> / <i>PLN</i>	G/A	0.97	0.21	0.97	0.18	0.97	0.58
rs7508	<i>ASAH1</i>	A/G	1.04	0.12	1.04	0.17	1.11	0.14
rs35176054	<i>SH3PXD2A</i>	A/T	1.03	0.38	1.01	0.77	1.07	0.44
rs75190942	<i>KCNJ5</i>	A/C	1.01	0.85	1.04	0.45	-	-

OR, odds ratio. *Gene names in bold font indicate that the variant is located within the gene, whereas additional gene names indicate eQTL gene or gene strongly suspected to be causal due to the function of the encoded protein. For intergenic variants, the closest gene(s) are listed.

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Supplementary Table 15. Association between novel atrial fibrillation loci and stroke subtypes in the Metastroke Consortium

rsID	Gene*	Risk/ref allele	Ischemic stroke		Cardioembolic stroke		Large vessel disease		Small vessel disease	
			OR	P-value	OR	P-value	OR	P-value	OR	P-value
rs72700118	<i>METTL11B/KIFAP3</i>	A/C	1.07	0.02	1.14	0.02	1.01	0.92	1.04	0.53
rs3771537	<i>ANXA4/GMCL1</i>	A/C	0.99	0.52	1.02	0.57	0.94	0.08	1.00	0.95
rs2540949	<i>CEP68</i>	A/T	0.99	0.63	1.03	0.40	1.05	0.18	0.97	0.54
rs2288327	<i>TTN/TTN-AS1</i>	G/A	1.02	0.54	1.03	0.61	1.02	0.66	1.07	0.21
rs337711	<i>KCNN2</i>	T/C	1.01	0.50	1.08	0.04	1.00	0.90	0.94	0.19
rs2967791	<i>KLHL3/WNT8A/FAM13B</i>	T/C	1.02	0.39	1.05	0.19	1.06	0.15	0.92	0.05
rs4946333	<i>SLC35F1/PLN</i>	G/A	0.98	0.26	0.91	0.01	0.89	0.003	1.01	0.79
rs7508	<i>ASAH1</i>	A/G	0.98	0.37	1.00	1.00	1.03	0.45	0.94	0.17
rs35176054	<i>SH3PXD2A</i>	A/T	1.01	0.67	1.07	0.25	0.96	0.46	1.10	0.13
rs75190942	<i>KCNJ5</i>	A/C	1.02	0.59	1.09	0.31	1.03	0.73	0.98	0.80

OR, odds ratio. *Gene names in bold font indicate that the variant is located within the gene, whereas additional gene names indicate eQTL gene or gene strongly suspected to be causal due to the function of the encoded protein. For intergenic variants, the closest gene(s) are listed.

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Supplementary Table 16. GO Terms Enriched in Atrial Fibrillation Associated Loci Compared to GWAS Catalog Loci and to 1000 Genomes Matched Loci

Gene Ontology Description	P-value	FDR Q-value
Compared to 1000 Genomes Matched Loci		
Small conductance calcium-activated potassium channel activity	9.48x10 ⁻⁵	3.01x10 ⁻¹
Metal ion transport	1.62x10 ⁻⁴	1.00
Potassium channel activity	2.52x10 ⁻⁴	4.00x10 ⁻¹
Z disc	2.70x10 ⁻⁴	3.85x10 ⁻¹
Monovalent inorganic cation transport	3.52x10 ⁻⁴	1.00
Potassium ion transmembrane transport	5.08x10 ⁻⁴	1.00
Cellular potassium ion transport	5.08x10 ⁻⁴	1.00
Potassium ion transmembrane transporter activity	5.70x10 ⁻⁴	6.04x10 ⁻¹
Regulation of cardiac muscle contraction	6.92x10 ⁻⁴	1.00
Striated muscle tissue development	6.92x10 ⁻⁴	1.00
Potassium ion transport	7.08x10 ⁻⁴	1.00
Cation transport	7.34x10 ⁻⁴	1.00
Regulation of heart rate	9.10x10 ⁻⁴	1.00
Compared to GWAS catalog Loci		
Small conductance calcium-activated potassium channel activity	2.64x10 ⁻⁴	7.43x10 ⁻¹
Z disc	2.67x10 ⁻⁴	3.34x10 ⁻¹
Metal ion transport	3.17x10 ⁻⁴	1.00
Potassium channel activity	4.14x10 ⁻⁴	5.83x10 ⁻¹
Monovalent inorganic cation transport	7.01x10 ⁻⁴	1.00

Supplementary Note - **Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation**

Supplementary Table 17. Summary of top eQTLs within atrial fibrillation associated loci

Enclosed electronic excel file

Supplementary Table 18. *In silico* eQTL analysis in GTEx database

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Supplementary Table 19. eQTL analysis of in CCAF human atrial tissue samples

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Supplementary Table 20. *In silico* functional evaluation of novel and replicated loci from GWAS and ExWAS combined ancestry analysis

Enclosed electronic excel file

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Supplementary Table 21. Per study overlap of samples between GWAS and exome chip analyses

Study	Overlap	
	Cases	Controls
BioVU	206	3811
WGHS	934	20,266
FHS - incident	411	1612
FHS - prevalent	181	2123
CHS - incident	922	1979
CHS -prevalent	60	2900
AGES	354	2989
RS	346	2370
CAMP	665	2128
SHIP	99	2710
AFLMU/KORA	349	415
MGH	333	0
ARIC EA	1253	3415
ARIC AA	233	742
MESA	155	2372
GS:SFHS	203	6651
BioMe EA	290	857
BioMe AA	166	2041
BioMe HA	255	2800
BEAT-AF	1520	1516
BBJ	782	0
Total	9717	63,697

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Supplementary Table 22. GWAS information per study

Study	R	Array	Calling Algorithm	Per variant call rate	HWE p-value	Mendelian errors	Excess heterozygosity	MAF	Selection criteria for PCs	PCs	N variants for imputation	Imputation software	GWAS Statistical Analysis	N variants analyzed	Inflation factor, lambda
AFLMU/KORA	169	Illumina HumanCNV370 + Illumina Human550K	BeadStudio	≥98%	<10 ⁻⁵	-	-	>1%	P<0.05	1	306,838	SHAPEIT v2.r790 + IMPUTE v.2.1.2	SNPTEST v2.5	7,540,650	1.023
AGES	170	Illumina HumanCNV370-Duo BeadChip	BeadStudio	≥97%	<10 ⁻⁶	-	-	≥1%	P<0.05	0	329,804	MaCH v.1.0.16 + minimac	ProbABEL, R	I: 7,602,716 P: 6,085,662	I: 1.068 P: 1.006
ANGES	171	Illumina MetaboChip	GenomeStudio	≥95%	≥10 ⁻⁶	-	>3.18 SD from the mean removed	-	first 4 PCs	4	121,545	SHAPEIT v.2.r790 + IMPUTE2 v.2.3.0	SNPTEST v2.4.1	5,861,502	P&I: 1.011
ARIC	172,173	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed	≥95%	<10 ⁻⁵	-	-	EA: >0.5% AA: >1%	Analysis committee recommendations	EA: 4 AA: 10	EA: 711,589 AA: 806,416	(1) Pre-phasing with Shapelt (v1.r532) (2) Imputation with IMPUTE2.1.0	FAST	EA: 9,428,893 AA: 8,978,558	EA: 1.011 AA: 0.991
Beat-AF	174	Illumina HumanCoreExome	BeadStudio	≥95%	>10 ⁻⁶	-	>3 SD from the mean removed	≥1%	First 10 PCs	10	254,488	SHAPEIT v2.r790 + IMPUTE v.2.3.2	SNPTEST v.2.5	9,309,201	1.022

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Study	R	Array	Calling Algorithm	Per variant call rate	HWE p-value	Mendelian errors	Excess heterozygosity	MAF	Selection criteria for PCs	PCs	N variants for imputation	Imputation software	GWAS Statistical Analysis	N variants analyzed	Inflation factor, lambda
BBJ	175	Illumina Human610 Quad and Illumina Human Hap550v3 BeadChip	Beadstudio	≥99%	>10 ⁻⁶	-	-	≥1%	First 2 PCs	2	432,042	MaCH + minimac	PLINK v1.07	6,429,092	1.024
BioMe	176	Illumina HumanOmni ExpressExome-8 v1.0	zCall (GenomeStudio)	≥90%	p>10 ⁻⁶	-	-	≥1%	first 4 PCs	4	768,517	IMPUTE2	SNPTEST v.2.5	EA: 7,022,478 AA: 8,200,353 HA: 8,139,248	EA: 1.008 AA: 1.019 HA: 1.026
BioVU	177	Illumina Omni5 + Omni1 + 1M + 660K	GenomeStudio	≥98%	<10 ⁻⁵	-	-	≥1%	First 2 PCs	2	4,167,400	IMPUTE2 v2.3.0	PLINK v1.90	660: 3,187,278 omni: 4,373,169	660: 1.003 Omni: 1.01
CCAF	169	Hap550 v1&v3 chip + Hap610 v1 chip	BeadStudio	≥95%	FDR>10 ⁻⁴	-	FDR>0.01	≥1%	P<0.05	4	516,461	Shapeit v2.r727 + IMPUTE v.2.3.0	SNPtest v.2.5	8,122,372	1.026
CHS - AA	178	HumanOmni 1-Quad_v1	GenomeStudio	≥97%	≥10 ⁻⁵	≤1 in CEPH trios	-	>0.01 %	PCs with P<0.05 and all PCs before the associated PC	3	963,248	IMPUTE version 2.2.2	R	8,152,032	1.001
CHS - EA	178	Illumina 370 CNV + ITMAT-Broad-CARE (IBC) Illumina iSELECT chip	BeadStudio	≥97%	≥10 ⁻⁵	≤2 in CEPH trios	-	>0.01 %	PCs with P<0.05 and all PCs before the associated PC	0	359,592	MaCH + minimac	R	8,278,530	1.045

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Study	R	Array	Calling Algorithm	Per variant call rate	HWE p-value	Mendelian errors	Excess heterozygosity	MAF	Selection criteria for PCs	PCs	N variants for imputation	Imputation software	GWAS Statistical Analysis	N variants analyzed	Inflation factor, lambda
COROGENE	179	Illumina MetaboChip + CoreExome	GenomeStudio	≥95%	≥10 ⁻⁵	-	-	≥1%	-	0	553,581	IMPUTE v2.2.2	SNPTEST v2.4.1	6,956,681	1.019
FHS	180,181	Affymetrix, Gene Chip®, 500K Array Set & 50K Human Gene Focused Panel	BRLMM	≥97%	<10 ⁻⁶	-	Subject heterozygosity >5 SD away from the mean	≥1%	All PCs associated, p>0.05	0	385,958	Mach1 v1.0.15	R packages kinship, GEE, COXPH	I: 7525764 P: 6556225	I: 1.019 P: 1.04
FINCAVAS	182	Illumina MetaboChip + CoreExome	GenomeStudio	≥95%	≥10 ⁻⁶	-	>3.23 SD from the mean removed	-	First 4 PCs	4	MetaboChip: 120,689 CoreExome: 277,211	SHAPEIT v.2.r790 + IMPUTE2 v.2.3.0	SNPTEST v2.4.1	8,384,365	P&I: 1.04
GS:SFHS	183	Illumina Omni Express Plus Exome	BeadStudio	Omni ≥98% Exome ≥99%	<10 ⁻⁶	-	-	Omni <1% Exome <0.01%	PCs associated after adjustment for sex and age with p<0.05)	1	706,198 (690,759 Autosomes)	Shapelt2 (pre-phasing), IMPUTE2 (imputation)	ProbABEL	6,563,971	0.997
HNR	184	Illumina: Omni Express, Omni1, CoreExomeA and CoreExomeB			<10 ⁻⁵		Subject heterozygosity >5 SD away from the mean	MAF ≥0.01 and ≤99.9	First 10 PCs	10	Omni1: 682,618 OmniEx: 646,304 CoreExB: 255,584 CoreExA: 256,445	Impute v.2.3.0	SNPTEST	Excluded due to sample size	
LURIC	185	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed v.2	≥98%	0.0001	-	-	≥1%	First 3 PCs	3	686,195	IMPUTE v.2	SNPtest v.2.5	7,270,779	1.003

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Study	R	Array	Calling Algorithm	Per variant call rate	HWE p-value	Mendelian errors	Excess heterozygosity	MAF	Selection criteria for PCs	PCs	N variants for imputation	Imputation software	GWAS Statistical Analysis	N variants analyzed	Inflation factor, lambda
MDCS	¹⁸⁶	Illumina Human Omni Express Exome 1.0	GenomeStudio	≥95%	0.0001	-	-	≥1%	All PCs unassociated, p>0.05	0	816,728	IMPUTE v.2	SNPtest v.2.5	I: 8,981,701 P: 5,392,317	I: 0.99 P: 1.00
MESA	^{187,188}	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed v1.33	≥95%	<10 ⁻⁶	-	-	≥1%	First 2 PCs	2	881,666	IMPUTE2	ProbABEL	5,340,434	1.027
MGH AF study	¹⁶⁹	Affymetrix 6.0	Birdseed	≥97%	<10 ⁻⁶	-	-	≥1%	-	0	663,637	IMPUTE v2	PLINK v1.07	6,764,173	1.028
MGH CAMP		Infinium HumanCoreExome-24 BeadChips	zCall (GenomeStudio)	≥95%	≥10 ⁻⁶	-	-	≥1%	PC1-PC10	10	224,343	IMPUTE2	PLINK v1.08	8,262,143	1.01
MGH Stroke	^{3,189}	Affymetrix 6.0 + Illumina 610	Birdseed / GenCall	>95% MAF >5%	<10 ⁻⁶	-	>±3 SD from the mean	>5%	-	2	GASROS Affymetrix: 579,083 GASROS Illumi-: 398,434 GOCHA: 521,363	IMPUTE2 v.2.3.0	SNPtest v.2.4.1	Excluded due to sample size	
WTCCC 2 Munich	^{3,190}	Illumina 660	GenCall	>98%	>10 ⁻⁵	-	-	>1%	-	0	495,851	MACH+minimac	SNPTEST	5,891,675	1.019

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Study	R	Array	Calling Algorithm	Per variant call rate	HWE p-value	Mendelian errors	Excess heterozygosity	MAF	Selection criteria for PCs	PCs	N variants for imputation	Imputation software	GWAS Statistical Analysis	N variants analyzed	Inflation factor, lambda
PIVUS	191	Illumina OmniExpress +MetaboChip	GenCall	≥99% (MAF<5%) or ≥95% (MAF≥5%)	>10 ⁻⁶	-	>3 SD from the mean	≥1%	First 2 PCs	2	738,879	IMPUTE v.2.2.2	SNPTEST v.2.5	6,045,282	1.006
PREVENT	192	Illumina CytoSNP12 v2	GenomeStudio	>95%	>10 ⁻⁶	-	-	≥1%	First 5 PCs	5	232,571	IMPUTE1	SNPTEST v.2	5,091,540	1.031
PROSPER	193	Illumina Beadchip 660Quad	BeadStudio	≥98%	<10 ⁻⁶	-	-	>1%	-	4	557,192	IMPUTE v.2.2.2	SNPTEST	7,819,558	1.009
RS	194	Illumina Infinium HumanHap550 chip v3.0	BeadStudio	≥98%	<10 ⁻⁶	-	>0.336	>1%	First 4 PCs	4	512,849	Mach 1 vs 1.0.151	ProbABEL	RS1: 7,695,631 RS2: 5,543,119 RS3: 5,224,770	P&I RS1: 1.022 RS2: 1.003 RS3: 1.033
SPHFC	195	Affymetrix Axion Brazilian Biobank Array	Birdseed v.2	≥97%	<10 ⁻⁶	-	-	≥1%	First 3 PCs	-	-	IMPUTE v3	PLINK v1.08	7,104,209	1.02
SHIP	196	Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP Array 6.0	Birdseed2	≥80%	>0.0001	-	-	≥1%	First 10 PCs	-	905,910	IMPUTE v.2.2.2	QUICKTEST v0.95	5,289,189	0.997
TWINGENE	197	Illumina HumanOmni Express	GenCall	≥97%	>10 ⁻⁷	-	>5 SD from the mean	≥1%	First 3 PCs	3	644,556	minimac (release 2012-10-03)	SNPTEST v.2.5	7,201,417	0.983

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Study	R	Array	Calling Algorithm	Per variant call rate	HWE p-value	Mendelian errors	Excess heterozygosity	MAF	Selection criteria for PCs	PCs	N variants for imputation	Imputation software	GWAS Statistical Analysis	N variants analyzed	Inflation factor, lambda
ULSAM	¹⁹⁸	Illumina Omni2.5+Me tabochip	GenCall	≥99% (MAF<5%) or ≥95% (MAF≥5%)	>10 ⁻⁶	-	>3 SD from the mean	≥1%	First 2 PCs	2	1,587,454	IMPUTE v.2.2.2	SNPTEST v.2.5	7,297,774	0.996
WGHS	¹⁹⁹	Illumina HumanHap 300 DuoPlus	BeadStudio v. 3.3	≥90%	>10 ⁻⁶	-	-	≥1%	PCs 1,2, & 10	3	332,927	MaCH v.1.0.16 + minimac (release 5/29/2012)	ProbABEL	8,144,887	1.02

Supplementary Table 23. General principles for quality control and filtering

<i>Pre-imputation:</i>
<p>Per marker quality control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call rate (exclude markers if <95%) Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium (exclude markers if marked deviation) Duplicate concordance (exclude markers with high discordance rates) Mendelian inconsistencies (exclude markers with an excess of Mendelian inconsistencies) Genotype completeness (exclude markers with relatively high missingness) Polymorphism check (exclude monomorphic markers which can represent assay failures) <p>Per individual quality checks typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal Component Analysis Exclude samples with high degree of missingness Exclude samples with unusual heterozygosity Exclude monomorphic markers which can represent assay failures <p>Exclude related individuals for non-family studies</p>
<i>Imputation:</i>
<p>Cases and controls imputed together</p> <p>Criteria for imputation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1000G release used for imputation: 20110521 Phase 1 Integrated release ALL Gene reference assembly: GRCh37 SNPs oriented to forward/+ strand
<i>Individuals study analysis:</i>
<p>Account for genotype uncertainty of imputed SNPs</p> <p>Control for population stratification</p>
<i>Meta-analysis:</i>
<p>Criteria for including variants (GWAS/EWAS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imputation quality >0.3 MAF ≥0.01 (GWAS), MAF ≥0.005 (EWAS) Variant present in ≥2 studies Effect allele frequency x imputation quality (INFO) x number of cases ≥10 <p>Criteria for including genes (gene based tests)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumulative MAF per gene ≤0.005 <p>Quality control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate genomic inflation factor lambda for each study, and adjust if lambda >1 Check distribution of meta-analysis -log₁₀(p-values) using QQ plots

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Supplementary Table 24. Exome chip information per study

Study	R	Array	Calling Algorithm	Per variant call rate	HWE p-value	Mendelian errors	Excess heterozygosity	MAF	Selection criteria for PCs	PCs	Total N variants analyzed
AFLMU/ MGH AF	169	Illumina Infinium HumanExome BeadChip v1.0	CHARGE	-	-	-	Exclude het >5 SD	-	p<0.01 in association adjusted for age and sex; derived under exclusion of candidate regions	11	241,465
AGES	170	Illumina Exome Chip v1.0	Illumina GenomeStudio2011.1	≥95%	<10 ⁻⁶	-	-	-	p<0.05	0	247,501
ARIC	172	Illumina HumanExome Beadchip v.1.0	Centrally at CHARGE	0.95	-	-	-	-	First 10 PCs	10	223,577
BBJ	175	Infinium OmniExpressExome-8 BeadChip Kit	Illumina GenCall	>0.99	>10 ⁻⁶ in control	no trios in samples; QC done using IBS	Yes	Exclude monomorphic in either control or case	Eigenstrates	2	61,024
BEAT-AF	174	Illumina HumanCoreExome	BeadStudio	≥95%	>10 ⁻⁶	-	> 3 SD from the mean removed	ALL	First 10 PCs	10	495,970
BioMe	176	Illumina HumanOmniExpress Exome-8 v1.0	zCall (GenomeStudio)	≥90%	>10 ⁻⁶	-	-	≥1%	first 4 PCs	4	241,465
BioVU	177	Illumina Infinium HumanExome BeadChip	GenomeStudio	>0.95	>10 ⁻⁶	>1 removed	Yes (rate >0.44)	-	first 3 PCs	3	247,039
CHS	178	Illumina HumanExome BeadChip v1.0	GenomeStudios	≥97%	None	Any among CEPH trio controls	None	None	5 unless others are associated with the outcome	5	247,870

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Study	R	Array	Calling Algorithm	Per variant call rate	HWE p-value	Mendelian errors	Excess heterozygosity	MAF	Selection criteria for PCs	PCs	Total N variants analyzed
FHS	180,181	Illumina HumanExome BeadChip v1.0	GenomeStudio v. 2011.1 and zCall following CHARGE protocol ²⁰⁰	-	-	-	-	-	p<0.01 in association adjusted for age and sex	0	247,501
GS:SFHS	183	Illumina HumanExome Beadchip v.1-A	GenomeStudio v. 2011.1 CHARGE protocol	0.98	-	-	-	Remove Monomorphic	First 3 PCs	1	247,870
KORA	201,202	Illumina Infinium HumanExome BeadChip v1.0	CHARGE	-	-	-	Exclude het >5 SD	-	p<0.01 in association adjusted for age and sex; derived under exclusion of candidate regions	11	241,465
LURIC	185										Excluded
MESA	187,200	Illumina Exome Chip v1.0	GenomeStudio v. 2011.1 and zCall following CHARGE protocol	0.95	>10 ⁻⁶	-	-	ALL	Eigenstrates	2	247,039
MGH CAMP		Infinium HumanCoreExome-24 BeadChips	zCall (GenomeStudio)	≥95%	≥10 ⁻⁷	-	-	≥1%	First 10 PCs	10	247,501
RS	194	Illumina Human Exome BeadChip v1.0	zCall following CHARGE	<0.97	-	-	Het excess >0.1 AND Het excess ≤0.9	28,471 monomorphic SNPs were excluded (MAF<1E-9)	First 5	5	247,870
SHIP/SHIP-Trend	196	Illumina HumanExome Beadchip v.1.0	SOP v5, zCall v3.3	-	-	-	-	-	First 10 PCs	First 10 PCs	247,039
WGHS	199,203	Illumina HumanExome Beadchip v.1.1A	GenomeStudio v. 2011.1 and zCall following CHARGE protocol	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	0	247,727
WHI - CT		Illumina Human	GenomeStudio	0.95	-	-	-	-	Plink	2	246,670

Supplementary Note - **Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation**

Study	R	Array	Calling Algorithm	Per variant call rate	HWE p-value	Mendelian errors	Excess heterozygosity	MAF	Selection criteria for PCs	PCs	Total <i>N</i> variants analyzed
		Exome BeadChip v1.0	v2010.3								
WHI - OS		Illumina Human Exome BeadChip v1.0	GenomeStudio v2010.3	0.95	-	-	-	-	Plink	2	246,670

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Supplementary Table 25. Baseline characteristics of African American ancestry replication studies

	Cases	Controls	Total
N	447	442	889
Women, %	44	48	46
Age at enrollment, mean (SD)	55 (11)	61 (14)	60 (14)
Age at diagnosis, mean (SD)	58 (14)	-	-
Age range (Q1-Q3)	50-61	52-72	51-69
HTN, %	88	87	88
DM, %	37	41	39
HF, %	24	8	16
MI, %	8	3	6

SD, standard deviation; HTN, hypertension; DM, diabetes mellitus; HF, heart failure; MI, myocardial infarction.

Supplementary Table 26. Results from replication in African American ancestry studies

rsID	Risk allele	RAF, %	OR	95% CI	P-value
rs115339321	T	97	1.53	0.82-2.18	0.18
rs79433233	A	3	1.36	0.75-2.47	0.31

RAF, risk allele frequency; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Supplementary Table 27. Results from DEPICT pathway analysis of GWAS meta-analysis results

Original gene set ID	Original gene set description	Nominal P-value
KEGG ARRHYTHMOGENIC RIGHT VENTRICULAR CARDIOMYOPATHY ARVC	KEGG ARRHYTHMOGENIC RIGHT VENTRICULAR CARDIOMYOPATHY ARVC	1.27x10 ⁻⁶
KEGG_TIGHT_JUNCTION	KEGG TIGHT JUNCTION	1.75x10 ⁻⁶
MP:0003157	impaired muscle relaxation	2.28x10 ⁻⁶
GO:0016459	myosin complex	8.31x10 ⁻⁶
GO:0060429	epithelium development	1.17x10 ⁻⁵
MP:0000751	myopathy	1.25x10 ⁻⁵
GO:0030855	epithelial cell differentiation	1.67x10 ⁻⁵
KEGG HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY HCM	KEGG HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY HCM	3.07x10 ⁻⁵
REACTOME MUSCLE CONTRACTION	REACTOME MUSCLE CONTRACTION	4.18x10 ⁻⁵
GO:0031589	cell-substrate adhesion	8.50x10 ⁻⁵

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Supplementary Table 28. Top 5 enriched canonical pathways from Ingenuity Pathway Analysis of GWAS meta-analysis results

Ingenuity Canonical Pathways	P-value	Ratio	Molecules
Coagulation System	0.0088	3/35 (8.6%)	F11, KLKB1, PLAUI
Clathrin-mediated Endocytosis Signaling	0.011	7/197 (3.6%)	MET, UBD, FGF17, ACTR2, AAK1, HIP1, PCYOX1
Protein Ubiquitination Pathway	0.013	8/255 (3.1%)	UBD, UBE2G2, USP18, UBE2Q1, BAG1, PSMD5, USP54, PSMD3
Superpathway of Geranylgeranyldiphosphate Biosynthesis I (via Mevalonate)	0.018	2/17 (11.8%)	FDPS, PMVK
Ephrin Receptor Signaling	0.02	6/174 (3.4%)	ACTR2, SHC1, EFNA3, CREB5, EFNA4, EFNA1

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

Supplementary Table 29. Enriched diseases or functions annotation from Ingenuity canonical pathway analysis of GWAS meta-analysis results

Diseases or Functions Annotation	P-value	<i>N</i> molecules	Molecules
Arrhythmia of heart ventricle	3.0x10 ⁻⁹	12	CASQ2, CSF3, DSG2, HCN4, KCNG2, KCNJ5, PKP2, SCN10A, SCN5A, TBX5, THRA, TTN
Ventricular tachycardia	1.7x10 ⁻⁸	10	CASQ2, CSF3, DSG2, HCN4, KCNG2, KCNJ5, PKP2, SCN5A, TBX5, THRA
Tachycardia	2.5x10 ⁻⁸	11	CASQ2, CSF3, DSG2, HCN4, KCNG2, KCNJ5, PITX2, PKP2, SCN5A, TBX5, THRA
Arrhythmia	5.0x10 ⁻⁸	16	CASQ2, CSF3, DSG2, HCN4, KCNG2, KCNJ5, NR3C1, PITX2, PKP2, PLN, SCN10A, SCN5A, TBX5, THRA, TTN, TUBA8
Ventricular fibrillation	9.5x10 ⁻⁷	7	DSG2, KCNG2, KCNJ5, PKP2, SCN5A, THRA, TTN
Cardiomyopathy of heart ventricle	1.2x10 ⁻⁶	6	CAV1, DSG2, HCN4, PKP2, SCN5A, TTN
Cardiac fibrillation	1.6x10 ⁻⁶	11	DSG2, KCNG2, KCNJ5, NR3C1, PITX2, PKP2, PLN, SCN5A, THRA, TTN, TUBA8
Hypertrophy of cardiac muscle	5.5x10 ⁻⁶	10	CAV1, CSF3, FBXO32, IL6R, mir-23, PLAU, RAB1A, SHC1, TBX5, TTN
Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia	5.7x10 ⁻⁶	5	DSG2, HCN4, PKP2, SCN5A, TTN

2. Detailed Description of participating studies

The meta-analyses described in this manuscript included the following studies described elsewhere: The **Age, Gene/Environment Susceptibility Study (AGES) Reykjavik study**¹⁶⁹, the **Atrial Fibrillation Biobank LMU (AFLMU)** in the context of the **Arrhythmia-Biobank-LMU** (formerly known as **AFNET**) and the **Cooperative Health Research in the Region of Augsburg (KORA)**¹⁶⁹, the **Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) study**¹⁶⁹, **Cleveland Clinic Lone Atrial Fibrillation GeneBank Study (CCAF)**¹⁶⁹, the **Cardiovascular Health Study (CHS)**¹⁶⁹, **Framingham Heart Study (FHS)**¹⁶⁹, **Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) AF study**¹⁶⁹, the **Rotterdam Study (RS)**¹⁶⁹, the **Study of Health in Pomerania (SHIP)**¹⁶⁹, **BioVU**²¹², the **Women's Genome Health Study (WGHS)**¹⁶⁹, The **PROspective Study of Pravastatin in the Elderly at Risk (PROSPER)**¹⁷⁵, **Biobank Japan (BBJ)**¹⁷⁵, in addition to the studies described here:

ANGES: The Angiography and Genes Study (ANGES) population consists of 1,000 Finnish individuals participating in the ongoing ANGES study. Angiographic, genetic, and covariate data was available for 808 individuals (516 men and 292 women; mean age 62±10). The data was collected between September 2002 and July 2005. All patients underwent coronary angiography at Tampere University Hospital due to clinically suspected coronary artery disease. The study is a cross-sectional study, and after the angiography, patients were treated according to the Finnish Current Care Guidelines. Patients were also interviewed by a study nurse, and a questionnaire was used to collect general information - age, sex, body mass index, alcohol consumption, smoking, medication, as well as traditional risk factors of atherosclerosis and myocardial infarction. The study has been approved by the Ethics Committee of Pirkanmaa Hospital District and written informed consent was obtained from each patient.

BEAT-AF: The Basel Atrial Fibrillation Cohort Study (BEAT-AF) is a prospective observational, multicenter cohort study. Between 2010 and 2014, 1550 patients with documented atrial fibrillation were enrolled across 7 centers in Switzerland. Exclusion criteria were the inability to sign informed consent and the presence of short transient forms of atrial fibrillation. At baseline, patients completed detailed questionnaires about personal, medical, nutritional and lifestyle factors, current atrial fibrillation symptoms and co-morbidities. Current medications were recorded. A resting 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) was recorded and all patients underwent venous blood sampling at the local study center, including DNA from leukocytes. Yearly follow-ups by mailed questionnaires and phone interviews were performed in all patients in order to collect similar information as at baseline and to obtain details about adverse events.

Referents were enrolled from the 'genetic and phenotypic determinants of blood pressure and other cardiovascular risk factors' (GAPP) study, which is an ongoing prospective population-based cohort study among healthy adults in the Principality of Liechtenstein. Between 2010 and 2013, all inhabitants of the Principality of Liechtenstein aged between 25 and 41 years were invited and 2170 agreed to participate in the study. Main exclusion criteria were established cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease, diagnosed sleep apnea, a body mass index (BMI) > 35 kg/m², intake of antidiabetic drugs or any other severe illness. Examinations included detailed assessment of personal, medical, lifestyle and nutritional factors, standardized assessment of weight, height and waist circumference, blood pressure measurement, electrocardiography, bioimpedance analysis, blood, urinary and genetic sampling, spirometry and sleep pulse oximetry with nasal flow measurement. Follow-up examinations are scheduled every 3-5 years. The detailed study design has previously been published.¹⁷⁴

BioMe: The Mount Sinai BioMe Biobank is an ongoing, prospective, hospital- and outpatient- based population research program operated by The Charles Bronfman Institute for Personalized Medicine (IPM) at Mount Sinai and has enrolled over 33,000 participants since September 2007. BioMe is an

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Electronic Medical Record (EMR)-linked biobank that integrates research data and clinical care information for consented patients at The Mount Sinai Medical Center, which serves diverse local communities of upper Manhattan with broad health disparities. BioMe populations include 25% of African ancestry (AA), 36% of Hispanic Latino ancestry (HL), 30% of white European ancestry (EA), and 9% of other ancestry. The BioMe disease burden is reflective of health disparities in the local communities. BioMe operations are fully integrated in clinical care processes, including direct recruitment from clinical sites waiting areas and phlebotomy stations by dedicated recruiters independent of clinical care providers, prior to or following a clinician standard of care visit. Recruitment currently occurs at a broad spectrum of over 30 clinical care sites.

Information on atrial fibrillation, age, sex, body mass index (BMI), type 2 diabetes (T2D), hypertension (HYP), heart failure (HFAIL), and myocardial infarct (MI) was derived from participants' EMRs: Age, sex and BMI were derived from the day of enrolment to the BioMe biobank. Prevalent atrial fibrillation cases were defined as BioMe participants with the ICD-9 code 427.31 (atrial fibrillation) and/or 427.32 (atrial flutter) and controls as individuals who have had ECG's but did not have atrial fibrillation or flutter ICD-9 codes. HYP, HFAIL, and MI were defined using the ICD-9 codes 401.*, 428.*, and 410.*, respectively. In addition to the ICD-9 codes, also individuals taking antihypertensive drugs were considered as having HYP. T2D was defined using the eMerge T2D case and control definition algorithms.²¹³ The algorithms used were developed by a multidisciplinary team of scientists, clinicians and software specialists and have been validated with excellent performance statistics; 100% sensitivity and >98% positive predictive value for cases, and ≥98% sensitivity and ≥98% positive predictive value for controls.

BioMe participants were genotyped with the Illumina HumanOmniExpressExome-8 v1.0 beadchip array and imputed to the 1000 Genomes Project Phase 1 (March12) reference panel using IMPUTE2. Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) were carried out using SNPTTEST 2.4.1 after stratifying by self-reported ancestry (AA: 174 atrial fibrillation cases and 2130 controls; EA: 291 atrial fibrillation cases and 860 controls; HL: 277 atrial fibrillation cases and 3081 controls) and adjustment for a) age, sex and the first 4 GWAS PCs (Model1) and b) age, sex, BMI, T2D, HYP, HFAIL, MI, and the first 4 GWAS PCs (Model2). To ensure high quality of the association results, variants with imputation quality < 0.3, Hardy-Weinberg p-value < 1×10^{-5} or minor allele frequency < 0.01 were excluded.

BioVU: BioVU is the Vanderbilt University Medical Center's biorepository linked to de-identified electronic health records. BioVU operations²¹² and ethical oversight²¹⁴ have been described elsewhere. Briefly, DNA is collected from discarded blood samples remaining after routine clinical testing at Vanderbilt outpatient clinics in Nashville, Tennessee and surrounding areas, and is linked to a de-identified version of the patient's electronic health record termed the "Synthetic Derivative." atrial fibrillation cases were defined as individuals who were aged >18 years, had an ICD-9 diagnosis for atrial fibrillation or flutter (ICD-9: 427.3, 427.31, and 427.32), or a cardiologist diagnosis of atrial fibrillation as identified by a natural language processing tool from the unstructured free text of the ECG impression. In all instances, patients with a history of a heart transplant were excluded (Current Procedural Terminology: 33935, 3394, and 580; ICD-9: V42.1, 996.83).¹⁷⁷

Corogene: The Corogene study was designed as a large cohort to study mainly CAD, but also other related heart diseases such as heart failure and aortic valve disease. We selected the patients from the CAD point of view, and decided to include over 5000 consecutive patients assigned for coronary angiogram. In Finland, coronary angiogram is performed to practically all patients assigned for invasive heart examination. Despite technical developments in diagnostics, coronary angiogram is still the gold standard for evaluating coronaries. The purpose of this study is to follow contemporary trends in coronary heart disease, and related heart disease risk factors, genetics and epigenetics by collecting

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cohorts referred to heart examination. New cohorts will be collected at 5-year intervals in order to see trends in CAD, its risk factors and epigenetics.

FINCAVAS: The purpose of the Finnish Cardiovascular Study (FINCAVAS) is to construct a risk profile - using genetic, haemodynamic and electrocardiographic (ECG) markers - of individuals at high risk of cardiovascular diseases, events and deaths. All patients scheduled for an exercise stress test at Tampere University Hospital, who gave informed consent to participate, were recruited between October 2001 and December 2007. The total number of participants was 4,567. In addition to repeated measurements of heart rate and blood pressure, digital high-resolution ECG at 500 Hz was recorded continuously during the entire exercise test, including the resting and recovery phases. About 20% of the patients were examined with coronary angiography. Genetic variations known or suspected to alter cardiovascular function or pathophysiology were analyzed to elucidate the effects and interactions of these candidate genes, exercise, and commonly used cardiovascular medications.

GS:SFHS: Generation Scotland: Scottish Family Health Study (GS:SFHS) is a family-based genetic epidemiology study of ~24,000 volunteers from ~7000 families across Scotland with the capacity for follow-up through record linkage and re-contact. Participants completed a demographic, health and lifestyle questionnaire and provided biological samples including DNA, and ~21,500 participants underwent detailed clinical assessment, including anthropometric, cardiovascular, respiratory, cognition and mental health. Genetic analysis (GWAS) is complete on 20,000 participants with full baseline data and CHI linkage, with linkage to SMR, prescriptions and dental records. A full cohort description can be found elsewhere.¹⁸³ Atrial fibrillation was ascertained as a diagnosis of atrial fibrillation by linkage to one or more inpatient visits with ICD-10 code I48 or ICD-9 427.31 in the Scottish Morbidity Record (SMR1) database before or after recruitment to GS:SFHS.

HNR: The study population of the Heinz Nixdorf Recall (HNR) study has been described in detail elsewhere.¹⁸⁴ Approved by the relevant institutional ethics committees, the study follows strict internal and external quality assurance protocols. Briefly, the study cohort comprises 4,814 men and women aged 45 – 75 years from the three adjacent Ruhr cities Essen, Bochum and Mülheim/Ruhr. The vast majority of the study population is of central European ancestry. The study area covers a region of approximately 600 km² with almost 1.2 million inhabitants. Subjects were randomly selected from statutory lists of residence and gave informed consent. The baseline examinations were from 2000-2003, the 5-Year follow-Up from 2006-2008 and the 10-Year follow-up from 2011-2015. A standardized digital 12-lead resting surface ECG was sampled at 250 Hz and recorded on a MAC 5000® ECG recorder (GE Healthcare, Freiburg, Germany). ECGs were interpreted automatically using the integrated 12SL-Code® [12SL ECG analysis with age & gender specific criteria. Physician's guide. PN 416791-004 Revision A. GE Medical Systems IT, 2000]. ECG findings were coded and transferred to our database. The ECG-codes #161 and #162 are for atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter, respectively and were combined for the purpose of this analysis.

LURIC: The Ludwigshafen Risk and Cardiovascular Health (LURIC) study is an ongoing prospective study of more than 3,300 individuals of German ancestry in whom cardiovascular and metabolic phenotypes (CAD, MI, dyslipidemia, hypertension, metabolic syndrome and diabetes mellitus) have been defined or ruled out using standardized methodologies in all study participants.¹⁸⁵ Inclusion criteria for LURIC were: German ancestry (limitation of genetic heterogeneity), clinical stability (except for acute coronary syndromes) and availability of a coronary angiogram. Exclusion criteria were: any acute illness other than acute coronary syndromes, any chronic disease where non-cardiac disease predominated and a history of malignancy within the last five years. Genome-wide analyses using the Affymetrix 6.0 have

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been completed in all participants. A 10-year clinical follow-up for total and cause specific mortality has been completed.

MDCS: The Malmö Diet and Cancer study (MDCS) is a community-based prospective epidemiologic cohort of middle-aged individuals from Southern Sweden.¹⁸⁶ In total, 30,447 subjects attended a baseline exam in 1991-1996, when they filled out a questionnaire and underwent anthropometric and blood pressure measurements. Prevalent or incident cases of atrial fibrillation were ascertained from nation-wide hospital registers with high validity as described previously.¹⁸⁶ Genome-wide genotyping of single nucleotide variants was performed using the Illumina Human Omni Express Exome BeadChip kit. Genotyping was performed in a nested case-cohort design, including a random subset of 5878 subjects.

MESA: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA) is a study of the characteristics of subclinical cardiovascular disease (disease detected non-invasively before it has produced clinical signs and symptoms) and the risk factors that predict progression to clinically overt cardiovascular disease or progression of the subclinical disease. The cohort is a diverse, population-based sample of 6,814 asymptomatic men and women aged 45-84. Approximately 38 percent of the recruited participants are white, 28 percent African American, 22 percent Hispanic, and 12 percent Asian (predominantly of Chinese descent). Participants were recruited during 2000-2002 from 6 field centers across the U.S. (at Wake Forest University; Columbia University; Johns Hopkins University; the University of Minnesota; Northwestern University, and the University of California – Los Angeles). All underwent anthropomorphic measurement and extensive evaluation by questionnaires at baseline, followed by 4 subsequent examinations at intervals of approximately 2-4 years. Age and sex were self-reported. Current atrial fibrillation at baseline was an exclusion criterion. Follow-up phone calls to study participants (every 9-12 months) were used to identify all hospitalizations. Medical records, including discharge diagnoses, were obtained for each hospitalization. Incident atrial fibrillation was defined by International Classification of Disease codes 427.31 or 427.32 (9th revision). In addition, new diagnoses of atrial fibrillation were identified at follow-up by the presence of atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter on a study ECG at Exam 5 (approximately 10 years after baseline). Further information can be found at http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/gap/cgi-bin/study.cgi?study_id=phs000209.v13.p3.

MGH CAMP: The MGH Cardiology and Metabolic Patient (MGH CAMP) cohort comprises 3857 subjects recruited between 2008 and 2012. Two thirds of the subjects were drawn from patients who had appointments with a physician in the MGH Heart Center, whereas one third were recruited independent of any hospital visit. All subjects had plasma and serum samples collected, as well as blood for genomic DNA. Subjects with known diabetes had vascular reactivity measurements (FMD of brachial artery), while subjects without known diabetes had an oral glucose tolerance test. Exome Core Chip genotyping was performed on all subjects. Atrial fibrillation was defined as a self-reported history of fibrillation or flutter at study enrollment, or based on a validated medical record ascertainment algorithm (PPV 88%) that utilizes electrocardiographic and relevant diagnostic, procedure, and medication data.²¹⁵

MGH Stroke study: The Genetics of Cerebral Hemorrhage on Anticoagulation (GOCHA) study is a multicenter study of the genetics of intracerebral hemorrhage in the USA, based at the Massachusetts General Hospital. The cases are individuals presented with acute primary hemorrhagic stroke, aged more than 55 years. The controls were recruited from ambulatory clinics in the same centers in which cases were enrolled.

The Genes Affecting Stroke Risk and Outcome Study (GASROS) is a single-center prospective cohort that enrolled cases with acute ischemic stroke, aged more than 18 years who presented to MGH from 2003 to 2011. Ischemic stroke was defined as a clinical syndrome of associated with a radiographically

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proven acute infarction consistent with a vascular pattern and without radiographic evidence of a demyelinating or neoplastic disease or other structural disease. In all subjects, the diagnosis was confirmed by diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) completed within 48 hours after symptom onset. Only patients of self-reported European ancestry were enrolled. Controls were matched to cases on the basis of age, sex and race/ethnicity.

In both GOCHA and GASROS, atrial fibrillation status was determined by reviewing medical records, and/or interview subjects or their families. The diagnosis of atrial fibrillation was established if the subject either had a pre-existing diagnosis or was diagnosed with atrial fibrillation in the hospital. The diagnosis was not confirmed by ECG in all cases.

PIVUS: The participants were randomly sampled from all men and women at age 70 living in Uppsala County in 2001 (www.medsci.uu.se/PIVUS). Of the 2025 individuals invited, 1016 participated. The participants underwent a medical examination including a detailed questionnaire on lifestyle and socioeconomic factors, fasting blood sampling, blood pressure measurement and anthropometric measurements, as previously described.¹⁹¹ Blood and plasma samples have been frozen until analysis, and blood tests performed include a wide variety of traditional and more recent CVD risk factors, along with DNA extraction. In addition, the individuals have undergone extensive phenotyping including whole body MRI, echocardiography, endothelial function measurements, carotid ultrasound, DXA, and spirometry. The participants have been re-examined at age 75 and 80. Atrial fibrillation was defined by 12-lead ECG at the examinations, as well as diagnosis of atrial fibrillation or flutter in the Swedish National Patient Register before or after the baseline examination (inpatient and specialist outpatient care; ICD-9 code, 427.3 and ICD-10 code, I48).

PREVEND: The PREVEND cohort study was founded in 1997, and is an ongoing community-based cohort study including 8592 inhabitants of the city of Groningen, The Netherlands. PREVEND is investigating the natural course of microalbuminuria and its relation to renal and cardiovascular disease. Details of the protocol, atrial fibrillation ascertainment and covariate definitions have been described elsewhere (www.prevend.org). The baseline screening program consisted of 2 outpatient visits to assess demographic factors, anthropometric measurements, cardiovascular and metabolic risk factors, and health behavior and to collect blood samples and 2 24-h urine samples on 2 consecutive days. Participants were seen at 3-year intervals in the PREVEND outpatient clinic. Atrial fibrillation was ascertained if either atrial flutter or atrial fibrillation was present on a 12-lead ECG obtained at one of the three PREVEND follow-up visits, or at an outpatient visit or hospital admission in the two hospitals in the city of Groningen (University Medical Center Groningen and Martini Hospital). Participants without an electrocardiogram (ECG) (n=248), as well as participants with prevalent atrial fibrillation at the baseline screening (n=79) and without GWAS information (n=4632) were excluded, leaving 3633 for analysis.²¹⁶

SPHFC: Participants for the Sao Paulo Heart Failure Cohort (SPHFC) were prospectively enrolled from the outpatient clinic at the Heart Institute, the University of Sao Paulo Medical School, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Only patients older than 18 years and with symptomatic heart failure (stage C) were enrolled. Different heart failure etiologies were included. Patients with prior myocardial infarction (<3 months), unstable angina, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, valve heart disease candidates to surgical treatment, obstructive pulmonary disease, severe renal or hepatic dysfunction, current history of cancer, severe peripheral arterial disease, cerebrovascular disease and active infection were excluded. Atrial fibrillation status was determined if either atrial flutter or atrial fibrillation was present on a 12-lead ECG at baseline evaluation or prior and could be confirmed by electronic medical record review.

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

TWINGENE: The Swedish Twin Registry contains data regarding health, health-related behaviors, physical activity, eating habits, and environmental stressors, along with other information from Swedish national registries. TWINGENE includes twins born before 1958 that were contacted to participate at the baseline examination between April 2004 and December 2008.²¹⁷ Health and medication data were collected from self-reported questionnaires, while blood sampling and in-person testing, including blood pressure measurement and anthropometrics were completed at a local health care center. Several biomarkers, including lipid profiles, fasting glucose, HbA1C and CRP, have been measured, and aliquoted serum is stored at the Karolinska Institutet Biobank. Atrial fibrillation was defined as a diagnosis of atrial fibrillation or flutter in the Swedish National Patient Register before or after the baseline examination (inpatient and specialist outpatient care; ICD-9 code, 427.3 and ICD-10 code, I48).

ULSAM: All men born between 1920 and 1924 in Uppsala, Sweden were invited to participate at age 50 in this longitudinal cohort study that was started in 1970. Participants were reinvestigated at the ages of 60, 70, 77, 82 and 88 years.¹⁹⁸ Blood samples for DNA extraction and main cardiovascular risk factors were available from the investigation at age 70. The participants have undergone extensive phenotyping at repeated time points, including euglycemic clamps, oral glucose tolerance tests, DXA, echocardiography, 24-h ambulatory blood pressure measurement, and a range of biomarkers. Atrial fibrillation was defined by 12-lead ECG at the examinations, as well as diagnosis of atrial fibrillation or flutter in the Swedish National Patient Register (inpatient and specialist outpatient care; ICD-9 code, 427.3 and ICD-10 code, I48).

WHI: The Women's Health Initiative (WHI) is one of the largest (n=161,808) studies of women's health ever undertaken in the United States. The WHI studies consisted of randomized CT, which assigned 68,132 women to active or placebo hormone therapy (HT), dietary modification or control, and/or calcium/vitamin D, supplementation or placebo with specific outcomes of common diseases of aging in women, and also an observational study (OS), which collected data on biological and lifestyle factors and health outcomes. A diverse population including 26,045 (17%) women from minority groups were recruited from 1993-1998 at 40 clinical centers across the U.S. Details of the study design have been previously described.^{218,219} For the CT and OS participants enrolled in WHI and who had consented to genetic research, DNA was extracted by the Specimen Processing Laboratory at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center (FHCRC) using specimens that were collected at the time of enrollment in to the study (between 1993 and 1998).

Baseline atrial fibrillation was determined by an initial questionnaire, which probed for self-reported atrial fibrillation or by presence of atrial fibrillation on the baseline 12-lead electrocardiogram. Women were followed up with a medical history update questionnaire at years 3 to 8, which specifically probed for self-reported atrial fibrillation and hospitalizations.

WTCCC2-Munich: The Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium 2 Munich (WTCCC2-Munich) study is a hospital-based study on ischemic stroke genetics. Only consecutive European Caucasians recruited from a single dedicated Stroke Unit from South-German origin were selected for this study from the Department of Neurology, Klinikum Großhadern, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich. Age, sex and clinical risk factors were collected. Atrial fibrillation was identified by ECG measurement on day of admission. For the German samples controls were Caucasians of German origin participating into the population KORAgene study (www.gsf.de/kora/en/english.html). This survey represents a gender- and age stratified random sample of all German residents of the Augsburg area and consists of individuals 25 to 74 years of age, with about 300 subjects for each 10-year increment. All controls were free of a history of stroke, atrial fibrillation or other cardiovascular diseases.

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

African American replication studies included:

Penn Medicine Biobank: The Penn Medicine BioBank was started in 2009 and aims to recruit patients within the University of Pennsylvania Health System to donate venous blood. All samples are linked to de-identified electronic medical records. Participation is completely voluntary and written and informed consent are obtained prior to sample collection. For this project, all samples were collected within the inpatient and outpatient sections of the cardiovascular division at the University of Pennsylvania. Atrial fibrillation cases were limited to adults >18 years of age. Atrial fibrillation was ascertained through an ICD-9 diagnosis of atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter or documentation within the medical record.

Duke Biobank: The CATHeterization GENetics (CATHGEN) biorepository collected biospecimens and clinical data on individuals age ≥ 18 undergoing cardiac catheterization for concern of ischemic heart disease at a single center (Duke University Medical Center) from 2000-2010; a total of N=9334 individuals were collected. Samples were matched at the individual level to clinical data collected at the time of catheterization and stored in the Duke Databank for Cardiovascular Diseases (DDCD). Clinical data included subject demographics, cardiometabolic risk factors, cardiac history including symptoms, age-of-onset of cardiovascular diseases, coronary anatomy and cardiac function at catheterization, laboratory data, and yearly follow-up for hospitalizations, vital status, medication use and lifestyle factors. Atrial fibrillation cases were defined as individuals who had ever had atrial fibrillation based on any ECG available at Duke University or ICD-9 code for atrial fibrillation used for inpatient or outpatient billing.

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Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

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Supplementary Note - **Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation**

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4. SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTS

Ancestry-specific GWAS meta-analyses

Separate GWAS in 15,993 cases and 113,719 referents of European ancestry revealed one additional association on chromosome 15q21 (rs2921421, OR 1.72, 95% CI 1.42-2.09, $P=3.29 \times 10^{-8}$, **Supplementary Table 6**); however, there was only one significant variant at this locus and the variant was imputed with low quality across all studies reducing our confidence in this finding. Additional replication in another European ancestry study is needed to clarify the relevance of rs2921421. In meta-analysis of 837 cases and 2456 referents of Asian ancestry we identified an association on chromosome 12q15 (rs7138621, OR 7.92, 95% CI 4.26-14.73, $P=6.48 \times 10^{-11}$), which was not significant in *in silico* replication in 8180 cases and 28,612 referents in the Biobank Japan (**Supplementary Table 10**). Separate meta-analyses in individuals of Brazilian and Hispanic descent did not identify additional loci; however, our power was limited in each of these sub-groups.

GWAS meta-analyses of incident and prevalent atrial fibrillation in Europeans

Separate GWAS meta-analyses of incident (7232 cases) and prevalent (8656 cases) atrial fibrillation in Europeans showed similar results to the European ancestry analysis (**Supplementary Tables 8-9, Supplementary Figs. 7-8**); however, we did reveal a novel atrial fibrillation locus associated with prevalent atrial fibrillation at chromosome 12p11 (rs1454934, OR 1.16, 95% CI 1.1-1.22, $P=4.18 \times 10^{-8}$). The most significant variant at this locus was intronic to the gene plakophilin-2 (*PKP2*), which encodes an important component of the desmosome and is known to be associated with arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy²²⁰ and Brugada syndrome.^{221,222}

Replication of genetic variants specific to African American ancestry GWAS meta-analysis

The variants rs115339321 (OR 1.53, 95% CI 0.82-2.18, $P=0.18$) and rs79433233 (OR 1.36, 95% CI 0.75-2.47, $P=0.31$) were not significantly associated with atrial fibrillation in 447 atrial fibrillation cases and 442 referents of African American ancestry (**Supplementary Table 25-26**). The lack of replication may be caused by the small sample size of the replication study. Further replication in a larger sample of African American ancestry is needed to clarify the role of the variants rs115339321 and rs79433233.

Pathway analyses

1. DEPICT

The most significant pathway identified using the DEPICT software was the arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC) pathway ($P=1.3 \times 10^{-6}$, **Supplementary Table 27**). None of the pathways analyzed reached an FDR <5%.

2. IPA

The most significantly enriched biological pathway was the coagulation system ($P=0.0088$). In addition, many genes were involved in the clathrin-mediated endocytosis signaling pathway ($P=0.011$) and the protein ubiquitination pathway ($P=0.013$). The most significant pathways are listed in **Supplementary Table 28**. None of the pathways reached the significance threshold (FDR <5%). In addition, many of the genes investigated were involved in arrhythmia mechanisms (**Supplementary Table 29**).

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

AFLMU/KORA: This work is funded by the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme FP7-HEALTH-2013 No. 602299: EU-CERT-ICD to Dr. Kääh and the European Commission's Horizon 2020 Framework Programme EU-H2020-PHC-RIA No.633196: CATCH-ME to Dr. Sinner. It is further supported by the DZHK (German Centre for Cardiovascular Research), partner site: Munich Heart Alliance, Munich, Germany, the BMBF Spitzencluster personalized medicine m4 (01 EX1021E), the LMU Excellence Initiative (42595-6), and the Munich Center of Health Sciences (MC Health) as part of LMUinnovativ, all to Dr. Kääh. The KORA platform is funded by the BMBF and by the State of Bavaria.

AGES: The Age, Gene/Environment Susceptibility Reykjavik Study has been funded by NIH contract N01-AG-12100, the NIA Intramural Research Program, Hjartavernd (the Icelandic Heart Association), and the Althingi (the Icelandic Parliament).

ANGES: The Angiography and Genes Study (ANGES) has been financially supported by the Competitive Research Funding of the Tampere University Hospital (Grant 9M048 and 9N035), the Finnish Cultural Foundation, the Finnish Foundation for Cardiovascular Research, the Emil Aaltonen Foundation, Finland, and the Tampere Tuberculosis Foundation.

ARIC: The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study is carried out as a collaborative study supported by National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute contracts (HHSN268201100005C, HHSN268201100006C, HHSN268201100007C, HHSN268201100008C, HHSN268201100009C, HHSN268201100010C, HHSN268201100011C, and HHSN268201100012C), R01HL087641, R01HL59367 and R01HL086694; National Human Genome Research Institute contract U01HG004402; and National Institutes of Health contract HHSN268200625226C. The authors thank the staff and participants of the ARIC study for their important contributions. Infrastructure was partly supported by Grant Number UL1RR025005, a component of the National Institutes of Health and NIH Roadmap for Medical Research. Funding support for "Building on GWAS for NHLBI-diseases: the U.S. CHARGE consortium" was provided by the NIH through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) (5RC2HL102419).

BEAT-AF: Swiss National Science Foundation (PP00P3_133681 and PP00P3_159322); Swiss Heart Foundation; University of Basel; University Hospital Basel

Biobank Japan: The BioBank Japan Project was supported by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Sciences and Technology of the Japanese government.

BioMe: The Mount Sinai BioMe Biobank Program is supported by The Andrea and Charles Bronfman Philanthropies. Analyses of BioMe data was supported in part through the computational resources and staff expertise provided by the Department of Scientific Computing at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai.

BioVU: The dataset used in the analyses described were obtained from Vanderbilt University Medical Centers BioVU which is supported by institutional funding and by the Vanderbilt CTSA grant UL1 TR000445 from NCATS/NIH. Genome-wide genotyping was funded by NIH grants RC2GM092618 from NIGMS/OD and U01HG004603 from NHGRI/NIGMS.

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

CCAF is funded by National Institutes of Health grants R01 HL090620 and R01 HL111314 to MKC, JB, JS, and DVW, the NIH National Center for Research Resources for Case Western Reserve University and The Cleveland Clinic Clinical and Translational Science Award UL1-RR024989, and the Department of Cardiovascular Medicine philanthropic research fund, Heart and Vascular Institute, Cleveland Clinic

CHS: This CHS research was supported by NHLBI contracts HHSN268201200036C, HHSN268200800007C, HHSN268200960009C, N01HC55222, N01HC85079, N01HC85080, N01HC85081, N01HC85082, N01HC85083, N01HC85086; and NHLBI grants U01HL080295, R01HL087652, R01HL105756, R01HL103612, R01HL120393, R01HL130114, R01HL068986, and R01HL085251 with additional contribution from the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS). Additional support was provided through R01AG023629 from the National Institute on Aging (NIA). A full list of principal CHS investigators and institutions can be found at CHS-NHLBI.org. The provision of genotyping data was supported in part by the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, CTSI grant UL1TR000124, and the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disease Diabetes Research Center (DRC) grant DK063491 to the Southern California Diabetes Endocrinology Research Center. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.

Corogene: The Corogene study has been financially supported by the Aarno Koskelo Foundation (partial); the Finnish Foundation for Cardiovascular Research (partial); the Paulo Foundation (partial); Jenny and Antti Wihuri Foundation (partial); EVO funds of Helsinki University Central Hospital; Wellcome Trust, UK (the genetic part).

FINCAVAS: The Finnish Cardiovascular Study (FINCAVAS) has been financially supported by the Competitive Research Funding of the Tampere University Hospital (Grant 9M048 and 9N035), the Finnish Cultural Foundation, the Finnish Foundation for Cardiovascular Research, the Emil Aaltonen Foundation, Finland, and the Tampere Tuberculosis Foundation.

FHS: This research was conducted using data and resources from Framingham Heart Study (FHS) of the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health and Boston University School of Medicine based on analyses by Framingham Heart Study investigators participating in the SNP Health Association Resource (SHARe) project. This work was supported by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute's Framingham Heart Study (Contract No. N01-HC-25195) and its contract with Affymetrix, Inc for genotyping services (Contract No. N02-HL-6-4278). A portion of this research utilized the Linux Cluster for Genetic Analysis (LinGA-II) funded by the Robert Dawson Evans Endowment of the Department of Medicine at Boston University School of Medicine and Boston Medical Center. Other support came from 1R01 HL092577, 1R01 HL076784, 1R01 AG028321, Evans Center for Interdisciplinary Biomedical Research ARC on Atrial Fibrillation at Boston University (<http://www.bumc.bu.edu/evanscenteribr/the-arcs/the-arcs/> (Benjamin), 6R01-NS 17950 and American Heart Association 09FTF2190028.

GS:SFHS: Generation Scotland received core support from the Chief Scientist Office of the Scottish Government Health Directorates [CZD/16/6] and the Scottish Funding Council [HR03006]. Genotyping of the GS:SFHS samples was carried out by the Genetics Core Laboratory at the Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Facility, Edinburgh, Scotland and was funded by the Medical Research Council UK and the Wellcome Trust (Wellcome Trust Strategic Award "Stratifying Resilience and Depression Longitudinally" (STRADL) (Reference 104036/Z/14/Z).

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

HNR: The Heinz Nixdorf Recall Study thanks the Heinz Nixdorf Foundation (Germany) and projects SI 236/8-1 and SI 236/9-1 from the German Research Council for the generous support of this study. We acknowledge the support of the Sarstedt AG & Co. (Nümbrecht, Germany) for laboratory equipment. We are indebted to all study participants and to the dedicated personnel of the study center of the Heinz Nixdorf Recall study. Advisory Board: Meinertz T, Hamburg, Germany (Chair); Bode C, Freiburg, Germany; de Feyter PJ, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Güntert B, Hall i.T., Austria; Gutzwiller F, Bern, Switzerland; Heinen H, Bonn, Germany; Hess O, Bern, Switzerland; Klein B, Essen, Germany; Löwel H, Neuherberg, Germany; Reiser M, Munich, Germany; Schwaiger M, Munich, Germany; Steinmüller C, Bonn, Germany; Theorell T, Stockholm, Sweden; Willich SN, Berlin, Germany.

LURIC: LURIC was supported by the 7th Framework Program (integrated project AtheroRemo, grant agreement number 201668 and RiskyCAD, grant agreement number 305739) of the European Union, by the INTERREG IV Oberrhein Program (Project A28, Genetic mechanisms of cardiovascular diseases) with support from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Wissenschaftsoffensive TMO

MDCS: The MDCS was made possible by grants from the Malmö city council. J. Gustav Smith was supported by The Märta Winkler foundation, Swedish Heart Association, Swedish Heart-Lung Foundation, the European Research Council, the Swedish Research Council, the Crafoord Foundation, governmental funding of clinical research within the Swedish National Health Service, Skåne University Hospital in Lund.

MESA: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA) is supported by NIH contracts HHSN2682015000031, N01-HC-95159, N01-HC-95160, N01-HC-95161, N01-HC-95162, N01-HC-95163, N01-HC-95164, N01-HC-95165, N01-HC-95166, N01-HC-95167, N01-HC-95168, N01-HC-95169 and by grants UL1-TR-000040, UL1-TR-001079, and UL1-RR-025005 from NCCR. Funding for MESA Family was provided by grants R01-HL-071205, R01-HL-071051, R01-HL-071250, R01-HL-071251, R01-HL-071252, R01-HL-071258, and R01-HL-071259, and by UL1-RR-025005 and UL1RR033176 from NCCR. Funding for MESA SHARe genotyping was provided by NHLBI Contract N02-HL-6-4278. The provision of genotyping data was supported in part by the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, CTSI grant UL1TR000124, and the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disease Diabetes Research Center (DRC) grant DK063491 to the Southern California Diabetes Endocrinology Research Center.

MGH AF: This work was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health to Dr. Ellinor (1R01HL092577, R01HL128914, K24HL105780). Dr. Christophersen is supported by a mobility grant from the Research Council of Norway [240149/F20]. Dr. Ellinor is also supported by an Established Investigator Award from the American Heart Association (13EIA14220013) and by the Fondation Leducq (14CVD01). Dr. Lubitz is supported by grants from the NIH (K23HL114724) and by a Doris Duke Charitable Foundation Clinical Scientist Development Award (2014105).

MGH CAMP: The recruitment, collection of samples, and genotyping was supported by Pfizer. Analysis of data was a three way collaboration between MGH, the Broad Institute, and Pfizer. Dr. Huang is supported by grants from the NIH (NS33335, NS055104).

MGH Stroke study: The GOCHA study was supported by the grant R01NS059727 from the NINDS. The GASROS study was supported by the grant U01 NS069208-01 from the NINDS.

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

PIVUS: These projects were supported by Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation (Wallenberg Academy Fellow), Swedish Diabetes Foundation (2013-024), Swedish Research Council (2012-1397 and 2015-02907), and Swedish Heart-Lung Foundation (20140422). Computations were performed on resources provided by SNIC through Uppsala Multidisciplinary Center for Advanced Computational Science (UPPMAX) under Project b2011036. Genotyping was funded by the Wellcome Trust under awards WT064890 and WT086596. Analysis of genetic data was funded by the Wellcome Trust under awards WT098017 and WT090532. Andrew P Morris is a Wellcome Trust Senior Fellow in Basic Biomedical Science, under award WT098017.

PREVEND: The PREVEND study is supported by the Dutch Kidney Foundation (grant E0.13) and the Netherlands Heart Foundation (grant NHS2010B280. Dr. M. Rienstra is supported by grants from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (Veni grant 016.136.055), the EHRA Academic Fellowship program, and from the Netherlands Cardiovascular Research Initiative: an initiative supported by the Netherlands Heart Foundation, CVON 2014–9: “Reappraisal of Atrial Fibrillation: interaction between hyperCoagulability, Electrical remodelling, and Vascular destabilization in the progression of atrial fibrillation (RACE V)”.

PROSPER: The PROSPER study was supported by an investigator initiated grant obtained from Bristol-Myers Squibb. Prof. Dr. J. W. Jukema is an Established Clinical Investigator of the Netherlands Heart Foundation (grant 2001 D 032). Support for genotyping was provided by the seventh framework program of the European commission (grant 223004) and by the Netherlands Genomics Initiative (Netherlands Consortium for Healthy Aging grant 050-060-810).

RS: The Rotterdam Study is supported by the Erasmus Medical Center and Erasmus University Rotterdam; The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research; The Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development (ZonMw); the Research Institute for Diseases in the Elderly; The Netherlands Heart Foundation; the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science; the Ministry of Health Welfare and Sports; the European Commission; and the Municipality of Rotterdam. Support for genotyping was provided by The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) (175.010.2005.011, 911.03.012) and Research Institute for Diseases in the Elderly (RIDE). This study was supported by The Netherlands Genomics Initiative (NGI)/Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) project nr. 050-060-810.

SPHFC: The Heart Failure Cohort was supported by the Samaritan Hospital of São Paulo and Brazilian Ministry of Health - Programa de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Institucional do Sistema Único de Saúde (PROADI-SUS), the Sao Paulo Research Agency Fapesp (grant 2013/17368-0).

SHIP: SHIP is part of the Community Medicine Research net of the University of Greifswald, Germany, which is funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (grants no. 01ZZ9603, 01ZZ0103, and 01ZZ0403), the Ministry of Cultural Affairs as well as the Social Ministry of the Federal State of Mecklenburg-West Pomerania, and the network ‘Greifswald Approach to Individualized Medicine (GANI_MED)’ funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (grant 03IS2061A). Genome-wide data have been supported by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (grant no. 03ZIK012) and a joint grant from Siemens Healthcare, Erlangen, Germany and the Federal State of Mecklenburg-West Pomerania. The University of Greifswald is a member of the ‘Center of Knowledge Interchange’ program of the Siemens AG.

Supplementary Note - Novel genetic loci for atrial fibrillation

TWINGENE: These projects were supported by Ministry for Higher Education, GenomEUtwin (EU/QLRT-2001-01254; QLG2-CT-2002-01254), NIH grant DK U01-066134, Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation (Wallenberg Academy Fellow), Swedish Diabetes Foundation (2013-024), Swedish Research Council (M-2005-1112, 2009-2298, 2012-1397 and 2015-02907), and Swedish Heart-Lung Foundation (20140422). Computations were performed on resources provided by SNIC through Uppsala Multidisciplinary Center for Advanced Computational Science (UPPMAX) under Project b2011036. We thank the SNP&SEQ Technology Platform in Uppsala (www.genotyping.se) for excellent genotyping.

ULSAM: These projects were supported by Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation (Wallenberg Academy Fellow), Swedish Diabetes Foundation (2013-024), Swedish Research Council (2012-1397 and 2015-02907), and Swedish Heart-Lung Foundation (20140422). Computations were performed on resources provided by SNIC through Uppsala Multidisciplinary Center for Advanced Computational Science (UPPMAX) under Project b2011036. Genotyping was funded by the Wellcome Trust under awards WT064890 and WT086596. Analysis of genetic data was funded by the Wellcome Trust under awards WT098017 and WT090532. We thank the SNP&SEQ Technology Platform in Uppsala (www.genotyping.se) for excellent genotyping.

WGHS: The Women's Genome Health Study (WGHS) is supported by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (HL043851 and HL080467 [both Buring]) and the National Cancer Institute (CA047988 [Buring] and UM1CA182913 [Buring and Lee]) with collaborative scientific support and funding for genotyping provided by Amgen (Chasman and Ridker). Atrial fibrillation endpoint confirmation was supported by HL-093613 (Albert) and HL116690 (Albert) and a grant from the Harris Family and Watkin's Foundation (Tedrow).

WHI: The WHI program is funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services through contracts HHSN268201100046C, HHSN268201100001C, HHSN268201100002C, HHSN268201100003C, HHSN268201100004C, and HHSN271201100004C. A full listing of the WHI investigators can be found at <https://www.whi.org/researchers/Documents%20%20Write%20a%20Paper/WHI%20Investigator%20Long%20List.pdf>. We thank the Women's health Initiative investigators, staff, and study participants for their contributions.

WTCCC2-Munich: This work was supported by grants received from the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) in the context of the e:Med program (e:AtheroSysMed), the FP7 European Union project CVgenes@target (261123), the DFG as part of the CRC 1123 (B3), the Corona Foundation, and the Fondation Leducq (Transatlantic Network of Excellence on the Pathogenesis of Small Vessel Disease of the Brain).

Penn Biobank: This work was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health to Dr. Deo (K23-DK089118).

Duke Biobank: This work was supported by grants from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (HL 095987 [Shah] and HL101621 [Kraus]).

Role of the Sponsor:

None of the funding agencies had any role in the study design, data collection or analysis, interpretation of the data, writing of the manuscript, or in the decision to submit the manuscript for publication.

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